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# CANADIAN WELFARE



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Cover Picture: The Canadian Welfare Council annual meeting and conference will  
be held in Windsor, May 5 to 7. Picture shows bridge connecting Windsor and  
Detroit, from the Windsor side.

## CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The most recent figures on unemployment in Canada more than justify the stand taken by the Canadian Welfare Council in its statement on unemployment assistance, printed as an editorial in the February issue of this magazine. A delegation from the Council presented its views to members of the Cabinet in January, in the hope that the Government might call a conference to discuss the subject, but this proposal was not accepted. As a counter-proposal a senior Cabinet Minister suggested that the Council itself call a conference. Invitations were subsequently sent to the Prime Minister and the Premiers of the provinces for a meeting to be held in Ottawa on April first.

On the basis of Mr. Gregg's statement in the House during the debate on unemployment, there is now a probability that unemployment assistance will be put on the agenda for the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Conference. This of course would fulfil the purpose the Council had in mind, and make its own meeting unnecessary. However, unemployment assistance has been a vexed question for years, and the time for discussing it at the Conference will certainly be limited. It is therefore vitally important that careful planning and study be done beforehand by an inter-governmental committee at official level. This would help ensure that differences are ironed out in advance and a definite proposal is ready for submission to the meeting. Otherwise there may be delays in approving an acceptable plan and the needy unemployed of next winter may be as badly off as their counterparts this winter. • • •

Many people closely in touch with the situation believe that the waiting period of a year before receiving family allowances imposes an unnecessary handicap on new Canadians who have children. Newcomers to Canada are usually more in need of a helping hand in their first year here than in later years when they are better established. The Council's Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants is making recommendations about amendments to the Family Allowances Act that would eliminate the residence requirement and so reduce the initial handicaps of newcomers. A description of the Council's action to date may be found on page 25 of this issue. • • •

The Honourable Muriel Fergusson made an outstanding speech in the Senate on February 8 on the needs of older people. Her address is

an excellent introduction to the problems that arise from the increasing proportion of people over fifty in the Canadian population—problems that must be recognized and dealt with. It is most encouraging to find a person in public life commenting with so much knowledge and understanding on a matter of such immediate interest to us.

### **HOMEMAKER SERVICE**

When a worker in office or factory has to be absent from his job, his work piles up until he returns or is replaced, or else other workers do it. When a homemaker is absent, the work cannot pile up—the household has to be kept clean and fed, and the children have to be “minded”—and therefore some one else must attend to it, unless the family is to be allowed to go neglected.

This is the inescapable fact of a situation that confronts every family sooner or later, for shorter or longer periods, because like all other workers a mother may fall ill, or die, or be called away to attend a seriously ill parent. Sometimes a relative, perhaps an older daughter at home, may take over. Most often, in modern communities, the family has no one to turn to, and in far too many cases the results are disastrous.

Homemaker services already operate in many parts of Canada. Some of them serve principally people who can afford to pay the full cost. Some of them serve only when the mother is in hospital. Some serve all kinds of families, whether paying or not, and give considerable attention to teaching good standards of nutrition and child care in the home. Some agencies give homemaker service as part of their general family service.

All these varieties of service are good and necessary. There are not enough of them, nor are they sufficiently well distributed or coordinated. Homemaker service is cheap compared with the consequences of its absence, which are numerous and damaging—ill-cared-for families, unruly children, mothers rising from sick-beds before they are sufficiently recovered, and, in too many cases, children removed from their homes to be cared for elsewhere at great expense.

Where family resources are insufficient, it would seem as appropriate for public welfare funds to pay for homemaker services, for families that can be kept together by this means, as it is for them to pay for foster care for the children of families that must be broken up.

Homemaker service is one of the most constructive and economical services a community can provide for itself, in the interests of the stable united family, which we know is the basis for all that is good in social life.

### **A CANADA COUNCIL**

It is disappointing that the Government so far has not introduced a bill for the establishment of a Canada Council “for the encouragement



of the arts, letters, humanities and social sciences", as recommended nearly four years ago in the report of the Massey Commission. We still hope that such a bill will be introduced in the current session of the House.

Canada has been woefully lacking in its support of art and the other fields of learning that have to do with human beings, in comparison with its support of pure and applied science. And yet it is the liberal arts and sciences that will, in this scientific age, help man to use his vast knowledge and cleverness to control himself and his inventions.

To those of us who are particularly concerned with social welfare, the inclusion of the social sciences in the Massey Report recommendation is a strong reason for wishing that a Canada Council may be set up soon. We have been much handicapped by lack of knowledge of the facts of present-day social life in Canada, as well as of its history. Valiant efforts have been made, under university and other auspices, to carry out research in the social sciences, but the surface has hardly been scratched. A case in illustration is that there has been written no history of social welfare in Canada, and the Public Archives are chock-full of material for such a history.

Canadian responsibility in world affairs is another reason for hoping that a Canada Council will be set up without delay. One of our delegates to the Eighth General Conference of UNESCO, held in Montevideo in November and December, reported to the House of Commons on January 27 that in 1952 only Canada and three other countries, of the 65 states who were members at that time, had not set up a national commission for UNESCO. He reminded the House that one of the recommended duties of the proposed Canada Council would be to serve as such a national commission.

"Through the national commission for UNESCO", he said, "which would represent Canada as a whole as well as the various literary, artistic and scientific organizations in Canada, the Canadian people would become much better informed of the achievements and purposes of UNESCO and, it seems quite clear, would be better prepared to advance, both within this country and internationally, the objectives of the UNESCO constitution, which Canada is under obligation to foster."

For these and other reasons, when a Canada Council is finally established after long years of waiting, it will be hailed with enthusiasm by thousands of people in Canada whose interests it will serve and who are prepared and willing to work with it.

### GOVERNMENT-CITIZEN COOPERATION

Probably few Canadians are aware how often citizens' groups are called upon to help in government activities. An outstanding example of this is described on page 39 of this issue. The Child Welfare Branch of the

Ontario Department of Public Welfare, as the story tells, was not content to produce the regulations for the new Child Welfare Act *in vitro*, so to speak. Instead it went out into the community and asked for help from the people who, from practical experience in administering the superseded Acts, were best equipped to advise on the regulations under which the new Act would operate. This is admirable. Ontario is to be congratulated for having used the method of government-citizen cooperation so thoroughly and effectively.

### FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

At its last meeting the Editorial Board of this magazine accepted most reluctantly the resignation of Dr. Eugene Forsey, who feels he must reduce his load of community work. Dr. Eugene Forsey has for many years been an active friend of the Council and of CANADIAN WELFARE, and seldom if ever has he turned down a request for his help. In removing his name from the list on our mast-head we want to give it special prominence here, because his dedication to community service will remain an inspiration to us all. • • •

We are gratified that the 39th Annual Report of the Council for Social Service, Church of England, suggests that diocesan chairmen and secretaries should be given subscriptions for Canadian Welfare by their Councils. "It is replete with information that would be helpful to the dioceses and to local parish clergy." May we return the compliment and say this Report gives an extremely good summary of the state of social welfare in Canada during 1954—and we're not saying it just because it mentions the Canadian Welfare Council several times. Church workers, Anglican or not, would do well to study it. • • •

Coming up: First of all a special issue on Old Age, for May 1 publication. Extra copies will be printed for sale as a handbook for those who are working on projects for the aging.

. . . We have had to hold over a number of articles that have been in our hands for some time, because we have had more articles than space for them. While we rejoice at the increasing number of articles coming in, we are sorry to delay printing pieces that their authors so carefully prepared a long time ago. . . . With this word of apology, and thanks, we announce some coming articles: "Children Without Families", by Douglas Finlay of the Protestant Children's Village, Ottawa; "The Problem of Alcoholism", by R. J. Gibbins of the Ontario Alcoholism Research Foundation; "In-service Training in Newfoundland", by S. R. Godfrey, assistant deputy minister of public welfare for Newfoundland; "Community Chest Budgetting", by Henry Stubbins, now of the CWC staff.

That we have quite a supply of articles doesn't mean we don't want more. We are very far from the stage of having too much good material, and when we reach that happy stage we'll handle it somehow.

M.M.K.

## MENTAL HEALTH AND SPIRITUAL VALUES

By SIR GEOFFREY VICKERS

(concluded)

Now the responses which spiritual values are invoked to explain have one striking feature in common: they create far more problems than they settle. To accept spiritual values does not take the tensions out of life. Whilst it resolves some, it creates many and heightens all. What is claimed for it is that it supplies the vision and the strength to support tensions and to grow by them. It is this which distinguishes the answer of religion in response to the perennial question of distracted human-kind.

What of the answer of psychology? When I ask myself and you, "What, if anything, has mental health to do with spiritual values or they with mental health?" I mean, on the one hand, "How far are spiritual values insights—pre-scientific but none the less true—into the conditions needed for mental health?" and on the other, "How far does our developing understanding of mental health and mental illness throw light on the meaning and nature and validity of spiritual values? Does it challenge or reinforce them? Is this increasing knowledge likely to make for our spiritual well-being or for our spiritual decay or is it likely to be as equivocal as other scientific knowledge has so far proved to be?"

### III

The question is highly topical. The doctrine of Progress, after two cen-

turies of phenomenal growth, is on the defensive. Its critics press two formidable attacks.

They assert first that the growth of knowledge does not involve the growth of well-being. It does not even give us greater control over our environment. The idea that it does so is based on the fallacy that the environment is finite, a continent of which the advancing frontier of science leaves an ever smaller part unconquered.

This, say the critics, is an illusion; for we make our own environment as we go along. Every act of so-called control lets loose a thousand new variables, which in their turn will demand to be known and controlled; and in the meantime these increase the factors to which we must respond and reduce our knowledge of them.

Thus the faster we change our environment, the less we know it. The frontier of control shrinks as the frontier of power widens; and it will go on shrinking, until we use our power not to change but to hold constant the limitations within which we are content to live and to develop.

These voices were first heard when a century of relative peace broke in the thunderstorms of 1914; and they used to draw their examples from the effect of science on war. From the aircraft to the hydrogen bomb there has been no lack of evidence that the

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*This is the second half of Sir Geoffrey Vickers' paper presented at the Fifth International Congress on Mental Health in Toronto last August. The first half appeared in the February 1 issue. The opening paragraph of the section printed here is repeated from the part that appeared in February, to provide a link and also to emphasize the point made.*

power of science is at least ambivalent. Yet still there stood the belief that it was a curse only when misused in war. Men had unhappily progressed faster in physical than in social know-how. They needed a few decades to catch up.

The critics now press the attack on this inner stronghold. Even power used peacefully and with good intent leads us into ecological traps from which we may or may not escape. Go which way we will, we shall meet ourselves coming back. Sir Macfarlane Burnet illustrated this in a recent address:

Urban life, a necessity for the development of civilization, inevitably led to the development of infectious disease . . . the science of applied microbiology has liberated us from that ecological trap but led us into the other of over population. Birth control can save us from over population but confronts us with the new trap of genetic deterioration. Wherever we utilise knowledge for the short-term satisfaction of our desires for comfort, security, or power, we are all too prone to find that on the long-term view we are creating one more ecological trap, from which sooner or later we must extricate ourselves.

This progress, say the critics, is like that of a tightrope walker who has tied the ends of his pole to the wire he walks on. Every move to redress his balance is bound to disturb it.

The other line of attack is different. Apostles of progress in the past have assumed that the behaviour of men and of societies is governed by laws like the laws of physics, and that knowledge of these laws will give them control of their individual and collective fate as great as that which their physical knowledge was sup-

posed to have given them over nature.

Neither assumption, say the critics, is necessarily true and if the first were true, the second would not follow. The only result which would logically follow would be a vast enlargement of the possibilities of tyranny.

Whatever view we take of these arguments, we may be glad that the first weakens the second. If indeed the fruits of physical knowledge are so equivocal, we may hope that the laws which govern ourselves and our societies may be different or at least that knowledge of them may move us differently.

We cannot decide this by an appeal to history; for we still know far less about the behaviour of men and nations than about the behaviour of atoms and nebulae, and what we do know is of such relatively recent date that history has not had time to condemn or approve the effect of this knowledge on our affairs.

It may be that knowledge about ourselves will prove a less equivocal gift than knowledge about the Universe. Canning once declared that he had called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old (a remark which an Englishman may safely repeat in Toronto, now that the process is working so briskly in reverse).

Can we hope that, however two-edged are the swords wielded by the other sciences, mental science at least will set us no ecological traps, will bring us not only knowledge but wisdom?

Descartes foresaw this question and made a tentative reply. The flood of knowledge which would enable us to make ourselves lords and masters of life would, he declared,

be useful not so much for the "invention of an infinity of contrivances" as for the preservation of health. If anyone could make men more sensible and more competent—*plus sages et plus habiles*—it was the doctors.

Thus, incidentally, he cast the medical profession in a nobly positive role. If we make a realistic estimate of what might be achieved in the field of mental health, how far, if at all, can we expect it to meet the critics of progress and justify the hopes of Descartes—to make men's value judgments more noble, more acute or at least more consistent?

To make men more sensible may seem a pedestrian ideal but it looks at least more hopeful than to make them still more clever.

#### IV

Why have we come to expect less of the doctors than did Descartes? Partly, I suggest, because we stand at the end of the hundred years which has seen the conquest of bacterial infections. This has been the outstanding impact of medicine on human life in the last ten decades and it has strongly affected our understanding of health.

A hundred years ago the nature of infection was only suspected and growing urban populations provided an ever more fertile seedbed for its spread. It might have placed a rigid limit on the rise of urban civilization; but, as it happened, men found ways to identify these germs and to control them both outside and inside the living organism.

The bacteria challenged us and the bacteria lost. Mopping-up operations are still going on; a few enemy strong points still hold out. Yet, viewed from the 1950's, the achieve-

ment can be seen as single and simple. Bacteria have become controllable.

This achievement eliminated half a dozen lethal diseases; made possible aseptic surgery and therewith all the surgical techniques we know; shaped the present concept of public health; and made possible the growth of cities such as this.

It also fortified in the layman's mind the ancient and, I think, mischievous idea that a disease is an external entity, an invader to be repelled; and led him to regard health negatively as the absence of disease. Both these by-products of the achievement are to be regretted and need to be revised.

And experience, if not wisdom, may well lead us to revise them; indeed, it is doing so now. The conquest of bacteria has not only raised the expectation of life, it has also raised the rate of increase of populations, the incidence of diseases which kill more slowly, and the number and proportion of the infirm, especially the chronic sick—thus, incidentally, giving a further illustration of the principle stated by Sir Macfarlane Burnet.

We may be better off; but we certainly set loose far more variables than we corralled. If the virus diseases should capitulate, as the bacterial diseases have done, this process will be still further speeded.

Thus already the attention of doctors and laymen alike is turning to two fields which have been relatively neglected—on the one hand, to the possibility of building up health of a kind which will carry a higher degree of general immunity; on the other hand to the problem of bearing, and helping each other to bear, the prolonged years of enfeeblement and degeneration which we have won

by conquering pneumonia—and to bear them not only stoically but fruitfully. Both these problems are directed not to removing hazards but to making ourselves fit to bear them.

Preventive medicine works both to reduce the hazards to health and to raise the threshold of immunity to those which remain. The nineteenth century was the heyday of the first approach. Clean water and drains swept a dozen gross hazards away. The layman need not even know that his enemies were being abolished. His cooperation was to be desired, for there were hazards in his own home which only he could keep in check; but even if he ignored all counsel, the victory swept past him on the broad front of public health. Infection was the main enemy and infection was being routed.

The twentieth century has seen the second approach grow in importance. In every country represented here tonight it is a matter of public concern and ever more widespread private interest, that each generation shall have a better chance than the last to make the best of its genetic heritage.

Maternity and child welfare services today are largely proportionate not to a country's political ideology but to the degree of its industrialization. They represent the other aspect of preventive medicine, the building up of resistance.

For the most part they demand the active partnership of the layman. They embody much recently won knowledge about the physical basis of health and particularly about the needs of the growing child, but they depend for their effectiveness on getting this knowledge deeply and widely into the consciousness of the layman; and if we could compare lay

knowledge and lay attitudes on this with what it was even a generation ago, we should be surprised to see how great the change has been.

The emphasis in preventive medicine has shifted from the lowering of hazard to the raising of immunity; and in doing so, it has shifted from things which can be done for people to things which people must do for themselves.

The change is significant; it reverses a long accepted trend. In equating himself with his environment, it has been the pride of progressive man to make his environment fit him. To accept the environment and learn to be equal to it is by no means orthodox—but it is refreshingly sane.

But there still lies far in the background the concept of health as a dynamic condition, of which immunity to disease is only one reflection. Our knowledge of constitutional types is still slight, still slighter is our knowledge of what determines the strange variations in apparent vitality between man and man or of how far this elusive quality can be developed.

Occasional innovators in teaching and training assert and demonstrate that we might make more of ourselves than in fact we do; but, by and large, only the mountaineer and the athlete try to get fit, rather than merely to keep well.

I venture on these speculations because I feel that we laymen, dazzled by the results of defeating bacteria, may tend to think that the rôle of science is to remove hazards, rather than to fit us to face them. This, I think, is a dangerous fallacy. I do not believe that this is true of physical science or even of medicine—except



at a price which we should be unwilling to pay. I am sure that it is not true of science in relation to mental health.

## V

The conquest of infection has had little effect on mental illness, except to remove from that category what had been regarded as a major psychosis, namely, general paralysis of the insane. Yet during the same period there has been a notable advance both in the cure of mental illness and, I think, in its prevention also.

New treatments have begun to make some impact on the major psychoses, but I am chiefly concerned with the impact of new psychological and chemical knowledge on the more widespread conditions of neurosis and mental stress which are a characteristic of our age and surely a reproach to it.

The main characteristic of mental ill-health is inability to bear experience. Thus the condition which takes the distressed human being to the psychiatrist is fundamentally the same as that which takes him to the priest or to the philosopher and it is legitimate and important to compare what each has to offer to the disturbed mind.

The psychiatrist today is equipped, as doctors fifty years ago were not, with techniques for uncovering the origin and nature of mental stress; with theories to mitigate its unbearable quality; and with drugs to blunt its physical effects.

He is less well equipped, so far as I am aware, with means, physical or psychological, for raising the threshold of what can be borne with impunity. We cannot even be certain that I am drawing a valid distinction

between mitigating the unbearable quality of the experience and raising the power to bear it; but it seems probable that I am.

There is no doubt that the threshold of the bearable varies with the individual. The difference seems to be in part genetic.

Psychologists who subject rats to stresses which would certainly reduce me to tears or frenzy find that they vary strikingly in their stability of character; and that, by breeding from the most stable and the least stable specimens, it is possible to produce two strains which in this particular are wholly distinct, all the stable strain supporting their stresses better than any of the other. It seems probable that for men, as for rats, variations in stability have a genetical basis.

On the other hand, it is a fact of common observation that humans who have proved unable to cope with a situation have later become equal to it through a change in their mental attitude, though the external situation remains unchanged. Sometimes this is due simply to understanding the nature of the conflict. A situation cannot be faced until it is realized; psychiatry has not only revealed how much conflict is latent but has developed most welcome means of bringing it to light.

Yet a conflict is not necessarily resolved merely by being disclosed. It may not be capable of being resolved; it may simply have to be borne. Tensions are not only inescapable but necessary and fruitful.

It would certainly not be fair to say that psychiatry offers escape from them, whilst religion offers the strength to bear them, for each in some measure offers both; but it would not, I think, be unfair to say

that the emphasis in psychiatry and throughout the field of mental health is on reducing rather than on supporting stress.

It is possible that this is a limitation inherent in mental science itself. It may be that the insight which makes stress worth bearing is different in kind from the insight which merely reveals its nature. Alternatively it may be that mental like general medicine is hampered by a mistaken emphasis in what we expect of it.

I have suggested that we are mistaken in expecting medical science always to make our circumstances easy enough for us, rather than to make us equal to our circumstances. I think that this is especially true in the field of mental health.

There has indeed been a most notable advance in the preventive field. The growing knowledge of our nature has served, I believe, very greatly to reduce the hazards which we unwittingly create for each other.

During the last fifty years, the layman's idea of human nature has changed out of all recognition and this has affected every human relationship. Parents bring up their children differently; education and penology have been transformed; business management talks a new language. Authority, public and private, has adopted an entirely new conception of how human beings work.

Why, then, does mental stress still darken life so widely? Shall we blame international tension and the fear of war? I do not believe that that is the answer. It is hard to suppose that the shadows of world events lay so darkly across individual minds in the stable-seeming days before the first world war; yet the

crises of those days seemed real enough to a generation whose yardstick was the 19th, not the 20th, century.

In any case, the events which divide our wills and wring our hearts and make civil war in our heads are seldom public events. We live each in a small world, especially when we are young. It is particular human relationships, not the great tides of history, which set up our inner stresses.

May it not be rather that we are neglecting the more important need? By all means let us reduce the occasions for stress; but stress will remain a characteristic of human life and it may be that if we could remove it we should lose what most we need. Security is not to be found in any aspect of life by eliminating challenge, but only in an inner assurance which no challenge can disturb; and this, it seems to me, is outstandingly true in the field of mental health.

The easy way to relieve stress is to yoke mental science and modern techniques of persuasion to the task of making everyone well-adjusted to everyone else. This is not only tempting, it is in a measure useful and indeed necessary.

For our growing organization demands ever more conformity, ever more mutually adjusted specialism, ever more acceptance, to make it work at all. There seems ever less time for doubt and for dissent. Yet both Christian and scientific insights warn us that along that road lies mortal danger not only for the individual but for society also.

For saints, artists, creative thinkers and, above all, martyrs are seldom well-adjusted people; and no civilization can do without them, least of all ours which changes faster than

any has before. These are they who incubate tomorrow's orthodoxies through their heretic phase—for all orthodoxies were heresies when they were born.

These are the deviants, from among whom spiritual evolution will find the material for her next major adaptation. In every age so far, enough have escaped martyrdom to fertilize the next. It would be ironic if we alone were efficient enough to make ourselves spiritually barren.

And not for the sake of the saints and martyrs only do we reject the cosy heaven of mutual adjustment. Life is an individual affair for each one of us. We cannot fight each other's battles, feel each other's pain—or see each other's visions. The social condition which is integral to us does not make us less than our individual selves.

For each of us, as well as for society and posterity, the need to struggle is the chance to grow. The world is like a dark forge, lighted by the sparks which men strike as they beat the stuff of life into significance on the anvil of circumstance. The light is a function of the effort; we may make it as bright as day if we hammer hard enough; but we shall never dispense with the need to hammer or live by the light of sparks struck yesterday.

It is not enough, then, that we should use mental science to reduce the challenge of stresses or even to reveal their nature. We need its help in reaching the state of mind which can bear them and grow by them. There may be those who think this beyond its compass; I do not. It may never produce guidance which insight has not already anticipated; but it may, at least, make it easier

for us to be influenced by what we already divine.

It might, for example, be the greatest help to have some better understanding of how the mind builds up its experience. We see around us people so limited by their mental filing system that they miss or are hurt by most of their experience, whilst others grow and profit by everything that happens to them.

We need not be surprised; the human organism would be strange indeed if any form of organization were as useful as any other. We would expect, for example, even if every mental hospital were not full of evidence to prove it, that complete self-centredness would be a most inconvenient organizing principle for creatures such as we are.

Seen from this angle by far the most significant discovery of mental science is the power of love to protect and to restore the mind. Every filmgoer, every newspaper reader today believes that there is likely to be a causal relationship between the deprived child and the adult and adolescent criminal.

He will accept on the authority of science that love can build for one child a haven of security in a mad world and can thus equip it to give back the same powerful influence in after life, whilst its absence may leave another imprisoned in self and capable of no contact with its kind but aggression.

It is not often that the findings of science confirm the intuitions of religion in language which does not even need to be translated. This alone, in my view, entitles mental science to be regarded not as a rival but as a partner in the eternal effort to realize spiritual values in the daily

life of men and women—even perhaps in the policies of government.

I declare myself, then, to feel rather more than the modest optimism of Descartes in regard to mental science. I am sure that it will help us to keep sane in the kind of world which physical science is building for us. It might enlighten the choices which invisibly, inexorably determine where that world is going. And in both these functions it seems much less likely than physical science to

land us in an inescapable ecological trap.

Yet its most important promise, I believe, is the promise of helping us to conceive of mental health as a positive and dynamic condition of mind, to see the path towards it, to develop the will to achieve it. Mental health is not the same thing as spiritual vitality or spiritual vision but I do not believe that they will always belong to different universes of discourse.

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### EXTENSION PROJECTS AT SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

**Minds on the Move.** A series of ten evening lectures on "Sources of Values in the Helping Professions" is in progress at the University of Toronto School of Social Work (February 7 to April 18). The course is for laymen as well as professionals. The lectures are designed to examine the religious and philosophical values that determine moral goals and shape social policies, and are being given by scholars in the humanities.

**International Social Welfare and the Democratic Process.** The McGill School of Social Work is presenting a series of six lectures at three-week intervals (February 15 to May 24), for the public, in an effort "to expose the nature and extent of welfare programs at the international level and to understand local welfare work as part of a world-wide movement." The lecturers are men and women experienced in work at home and abroad.

**Summer Institutes for Social Workers.** The Toronto School of Social Work will offer two four-week courses of training from June 6 to June 30, 1955. One course will be for advanced workers who have responsibility for supervision and training, and the other will be for persons employed in social agencies who have not had opportunity for professional training. Interested persons should write for more detailed information to: School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto 5.

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### A FAMILY AFFAIR

*A Family Affair (black and white, 16 mm, sound, 31 minutes and 45 seconds) is a brand new film interpreting family casework through the story of an average family. It has been produced under the sponsorship of the Family Service Association of America and the U.S. Mental Health Film Board. The Canadian Welfare Council has bought a print which is now available at a fee of \$10. plus carrying charges. Highly recommended for use with community groups in combination with commentary or discussion on the implications of the film.*

*Apply to Miss Patricia Godfrey, Information Officer, Canadian Welfare Council, 245 Cooper Street, Ottawa.*

## INDIAN AFFAIRS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

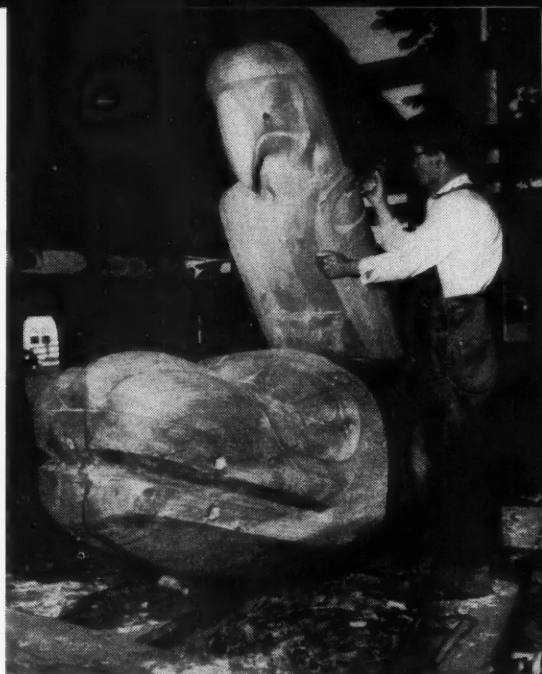
By JOANNA R. WRIGHT

**T**HE welfare and progress of mankind are retarded unless a helping hand is extended to the less privileged or fortunate of the world. The people of British Columbia, and the Government they elected, have assimilated this truth and are taking practical steps to achieve equality of status and opportunity for advancement for the native Indians who live in this Province as fellow citizens of Canada.

The early history of the administration of Indian Affairs in British Columbia is somewhat different from that of the rest of Canada. With the exception of a small group in the Peace River district, the native Indians of this Province have never made any treaties with the Colonial or Dominion governments, as did the Indians east of the Rockies.

When British Columbia was a Crown Colony, land was set aside for the use of the Indians, and their welfare was largely the concern of various church organizations. The progressive legislation of this Province in all welfare projects has also benefitted the native Indians since Confederation, wherever Dominion-Provincial cooperation has been possible.

Although the care of the Indians throughout the Dominion is a Federal Government responsibility, closer cooperation with the provincial governments was urged by a



(B.C. Travel Bureau)

**Indian carver at work in Thunderbird Park, Victoria, copying ancient totem poles.**

Special Parliamentary Committee in Ottawa during 1948 in all matters relating to education, health and social services, liquor legislation, fur conservation and Indian trap lines.

In 1949 the provincial franchise was extended to the native Indians of British Columbia, and they have since exercised their right to vote on three occasions. In the same year the first native Indian ever to be elected as a member of a provincial Legislature was welcomed into the government. Apart from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, where the Indians have never been excluded from the provincial election acts, British Columbia was the first Province in Canada to extend voting privileges to the native Indians. Manitoba granted

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*Miss Wright came to Canada from England in 1948, after demobilization from the WRNS. With a background of extensive travel and volunteer welfare work, she has taken an active interest in the Indians of British Columbia for the past three years.*



the provincial franchise to its Indian population in 1952, and Ontario followed suit last year.

In January 1951, under the provisions of the Indian Inquiry Act, British Columbia formed a Provincial Advisory Committee on Indian Affairs, the only one of its kind in Canada, with a view to studying and investigating questions relating to the civil rights of the native Indians of this Province and making recommendations for their social and economic advancement. The Committee consists of six members, three Indians and three non-Indians, and is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour in the Provincial Government.

An important role of the Committee during the past years has been to foster such Dominion-Provincial cooperation as already exists in British Columbia between various departments of both Governments.

#### **Health and Welfare**

For many years the Provincial Health Branch has provided health units to a number of Indian reservations throughout the Province, for which the Indian Affairs Branch of the federal government pays a per capita charge.

The Provincial Welfare Branch also extends some of its services to the native Indians of British Columbia, in active cooperation with the Indian Affairs Branch, which makes a per capita contribution. These services are for delinquent children, unmarried mothers, and adoption cases.

In addition, consideration is given by the Provincial authorities for the provision of aid to any Indian families that have established residence away from Indian reservations. It is no longer literally assumed that

all native Indians are the responsibility of the federal government alone: consideration is being given to individual cases.

Child welfare legislation in British Columbia covers Indian reservations, on the contention that all children need protection and consideration as future citizens of the Province. In this field, also, there is some need for assistance in the placement of Indian children in foster homes, both on and off reservations, wherever such homes are available.

Dominion-Provincial cooperation in the control of infectious diseases is complete, and is working most effectively in this sphere of public health. The treatment of Indians for venereal disease is carried out by the Provincial Health Service.

The British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service covers Indians residing in the Province, but the \$1 a day co-insurance fee charged to all in-patients treated in hospitals is paid by the Federal Government.

When the British Columbia Government agreed in 1951 to pay half the cost of the Old Age Assistance pensions for citizens of this Province, Indians living on reservations were included in the provisions of this legislation.

The Provincial Industrial Schools are open to Indian children, and they are given the same care as other youngsters in these institutions.

#### **Education**

Since the amendment to the Provincial Public Schools Act in 1949, and by arrangement with local school boards, Indian children have been attending public schools and high schools in increasing numbers, their tuition fees being paid by the Federal Government.





(B.C. Govt. Photo)

**Indian woman of West Coast showing hereditary masks and ceremonial robes to the coming generation of native children in British Columbia.**

In thirteen districts throughout British Columbia there are agreements in force between school boards and the Indian Affairs Branch whereby the Federal Government makes substantial contributions to the capital cost of new buildings or additional accommodation, where expansion is necessary to include Indian pupils.

In some districts Indian children, whose homes are in remote areas where there are no educational facilities, are being accepted into central-school dormitories along with non-Indians. At one time, Indian children in such circumstances could only be sent to Indian residential schools, often located at great distances from their homes.

It is encouraging to note that more young men and women from Indian reservations are attending the Rural Young People's Courses on Com-

munity Leadership which are held annually at the University of British Columbia during the months of January and February each year.

The Community Programmes Branch of the Provincial Department of Education, which was formed quite recently, has expressed its willingness to offer assistance to Indian communities in districts where the Indian Affairs Branch considers the program would be beneficial.

An Indian woman, an elected councillor from the Queen Charlotte Islands, attended the first session of the Summer School of the Community Programmes Branch held in Victoria last summer.

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the Provincial Library has also expanded its circulation to include Indians living on reservations.

It is of particular interest to observe that an all-Indian Parent Teacher Association group is functioning on an Indian reservation on Vancouver Island, and Indian women are also being encouraged to take an active part in Women's Institutes and other social organizations throughout the Province.

#### **Moderation**

When the new Indian Act became law on September 5th, 1951, the Government of British Columbia took immediate steps to implement the liquor sections of that statute, which could become effective only upon the individual requests of Provinces which wish to extend liquor privileges to native Indians.

Under the new legislation, the Indians of British Columbia may now consume alcoholic beverages in public places and, although in some isolated instances this right has been abused, indications are that cases of insobriety among Indians have decreased rather than increased throughout the Province.

#### **Richness of Life**

There has been a marked resurgence of interest among Indians and non-Indians alike in the aboriginal culture which existed, and to some extent is still to be found, west of the Rockies. For a number of years the B. C. Indian Arts and Welfare Society has fostered and encouraged this revival of interest in early native art forms and craftsmanship, and more recently the Provincial Government has taken active steps to preserve and perpetuate the culture of the native Indians of this Province.

Three years ago the Indians of Alberni, on the West coast of Van-

couver Island astonished their children when they delved deeply into their hidden treasures of ancestral masks and ceremonial robes to re-enact their traditional dances before Princess Elizabeth (now Queen) when she visited the West Coast. Films were taken of these dances and shown throughout the Province, with a resultant awakening of interest by Indians and non-Indians in this form of aboriginal culture.

One of the most recent projects of the Provincial Government has been to save from decay outstanding examples of native dwellings and totem poles, many of which are still to be found in Indian villages in British Columbia. In addition, a skilled Indian carver has been employed to construct a native village in Thunderbird Park in Victoria.

When the first longhouse was completed two years ago a traditional 'potlatch', or housewarming, was held to celebrate its opening. The potlatch was attended by many invited Indian guests, and also attracted a large number of the general public. Tremendous interest was aroused by the performance of the ancient ritual dances, and in the ceremonial robes and masks worn by the Indians on that occasion.

#### **Towards Full Equality**

Indian affairs in British Columbia are becoming increasingly the interest of the Government and citizens of this Province, who are proud of their lead in progressive legislation relating to the welfare of their native peoples.

British Columbia looks forward with confidence to the day when Indians of the Province will assume the responsibilities of full citizenship, and will be welcomed into every aspect of community life.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE AND SOCIAL WORK

By MORTON I. TEICHER

ONE of the most pronounced and significant trends characterizing social work in recent years has been the growing recognition of the need and opportunity for mutually beneficial collaboration with our social science colleagues.

Recognizing this trend and wishing to further it, the School of Social Work, University of Toronto offered an extension course during the academic year 1953-1954, entitled "Recent Developments in the Social Sciences and Their Implications for Social Work."

A group of prominent social scientists reviewed contemporary developments in their fields and described current research findings. Much of the material offered is of such vital interest as to warrant placing some of it, at least, before the larger social work community.

The entire series rested on two major assumptions: there has arisen the necessity for restoring meaning

to the word "social" in social work; collaboration with social scientists should involve a process of mutual interchange among colleagues.

The first assumption, emphasizing the *social* aspect of social work, grows out of the need to restore and maintain balance in our field. Our understanding of man in any of the human service professions is based on an appreciation of biological, psychological, and social and spiritual influences as they shape man and as he shapes them.

The weight given to these influences has been different in different places and at different times. The history of social work reflects this variation as we have moved from an emphasis on social influences in earlier days to an emphasis on psychological influences in current practice. To place stress on any single set of influences produces imbalance and denies the equal importance which must be ascribed to all four sets of influences.

To restore balance it is important, at this particular juncture in our history, to consider developments in the social sciences. For while social workers have been busy with psychiatrists and psychologists, other social scientists have been making great strides and advances.

The second assumption has to do with the nature of collaboration as we seek out these potentially enriching relationships with our social science colleagues. In defining the nature of our collaboration with social scientists, we have a unique opportunity to benefit from our recent and current experience with psychiatrists and psychologists.

*Morton Teicher has several jobs. He is an assistant professor in the Toronto School of Social Work, chief psychiatric social worker at the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital (see "Across Canada", February 1 issue), and a clinical teacher in the department of psychiatry in the Toronto University medical school.*

*Evidence of his practical interest in the social sciences is that he has been studying anthropology "on the spot" as well as in the study. See his article, "Adoption Practices among Eskimos on Southampton Island", Canadian Welfare, June 15, 1953.*



In the case of psychiatrists particularly, we have defined our relationships as that of teacher and student, of donor and beneficiary. One may say that it would be infinitely more satisfactory if we could establish connections with other social scientists on the basis of mutual collaboration.

Relationships established on the basis of giver-receiver, helped-and-helper are fraught with problems. This is well illustrated by the relationship between social workers and psychiatrists which, in some places, is now marked—or perhaps marred—increasingly by claim and counter-claim as to who does what, and in whose area which belongs.

To avoid this, as we work with social scientists, we must accept our responsibility for determining the applicability and usability of new knowledge in our own field. Moreover, we must seek out partnership in the research efforts designed to bring forward such knowledge. Responsible participation along these lines will free us to determine the implications for social work of recent developments in the social sciences and will enable us to influence future developments.

Many contributions can flow from the field of social work practice to the background social sciences. Posing problems for research, affording facilities for research, participating in research—these are some examples of how the practitioner can contribute to the “background” scientist.

The social work educator, no less than the practitioner, has an interesting and important stake here. It is noteworthy that in the early days of social work education, there was not only close collaboration but actual identification with social science.

The School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, grew out of an early experiment in university extension work called the “Institute of Social Science”. Our school at the University of Toronto was called the Department of Social Science as recently as 1941. Schools of social work in Great Britain are still called departments of social science or social studies. Some schools of social work developed from social science departments in economics and sociology.

Despite this close affiliation with social science, by 1932 the minimum curriculum agreed to by North American schools of social work required no course in social science except for one in labour problems. By 1944, this exception was eliminated and the schools insisted that the social sciences should be studied as part of the undergraduate preparation for professional training.

More recently, there has been some trend towards the inclusion of appropriate social science material in the professional school. For example, a course has recently been developed at Toronto on socio-cultural aspects of human growth and behaviour. In addition, the first Cassidy Memorial Professor is studying this very question of social science and social work education. This illustrates the growing awareness in our field of the vital necessity for exploring opportunities for collaboration with the social scientist.

Social scientists have recently put forth ideas and have made discoveries which social workers need to know in order to examine whether or not they can be applied in social work practice.

### **Anthropology**

By way of beginning, one may give

**March 15, 1955**



consideration to a significant development in the field of anthropology. This field has laid claim to being the synthesizing social science, defining itself, somewhat ambitiously, as the study of man and his works. There is, consequently, a long list of significant ideas and information which have implications for social work.

For present purposes, however, it may be sufficient to cite simply the concept of culture as one of anthropology's many contributions.

This concept has stressed the notion that all ways of thinking, believing, behaving and feeling which are found in any given group are learned as part of the social heritage of the group.

Culture is socially transmitted and it has a long history. All human groups have culture, and all people learn their culture in their social life. The learning is translated into what are considered customary and appropriate ways of behaving.

For social work, this concept of culture has significance in that it stands in opposition to our one-sided stress on self-understanding in purely psychological terms. To make use of the concept of culture in social work requires that we extend our view of man to include the idea of cultural conditioning.

Moreover, we need to understand that we ourselves are as much creatures of culture as those with whom we work each day. Differences among people need to be seen in cultural as well as psychological terms.

The concept of cultural differences poses an interesting social work problem. Does the *understanding* of different types of behaviour in cultural terms mean the *acceptance* of such differences?

How do we as social workers help people whose cultural values are different from our own? If we accept the anthropological concept of culture and the notion that values are culturally derived, then does this mean that all values are relative? These questions are posed in order to emphasize the responsibility of the social worker in dealing with a contribution from the social scientist.

A further illustration of the kind of question raised for social work by the concept of culture grows out of another aspect of that concept. It has been suggested that each culture has a dominant ethos or pattern or theme. If we can identify the pattern or patterns of a given culture, it is believed that we can better understand the individuals sharing that culture. If this hypothesis is correct, then we need to identify some of the patterns or themes of our own society.

Would it be correct to say that acquisitiveness, violence and competition are dominant themes in our society? If, so, what meanings do they have in our relationships with those whom we serve and with our colleagues?

### Sociology

Moving from anthropology to the bordering field of sociology, and remaining within the overlapping borderland, one can identify some important findings about social stratification and social role.

These findings have resulted from a series of community studies within our own society made by both anthropologists and sociologists. The studies have thrown a good deal of light on stratifications within our society along class lines, caste lines, ethnic lines, religious lines and geographic lines. These lines transect the

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various sub-groups to which a given individual belongs and he is influenced by the customs, values and standards of these stratified sub-groups.

Our understanding, as social workers, of individuals, groups and commodities needs to be bolstered by this additional knowledge to make it possible for us to render effective service.

Findings about social role and social status also have implications for social work. It has become increasingly clear that individuals occupy a number of different social statuses and that they have to play different roles, appropriate to the status they are occupying at any given time.

This was well illustrated recently in a radio program which was part of a series called "Ways of Mankind", produced by the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. An individual was depicted playing the various rôles demanded by his different statuses.

As a member of a ratepayers' association, he complains bitterly about the poor civic administration as the cause of high taxes. As a member of the local board of trade, he boasts that his city is growing rapidly because of the enlightened civic administration. As a department store executive, he complains about the selfish demands of the employees. As the speaker at the store's banquet honouring employees with 25 years of service, he insists that the employee is the backbone of the business.

The widespread variations in behaviour within the one individual point to the importance of knowing his social statuses and associated rôles. If social workers are to succeed in understanding and modifying human behaviour, then this insight

from social science is of special significance.

There is a key problem posed for social work by this particular contribution of sociology. It is a problem which has pertinence to all human service professions. Concerned as we are with maintaining a democratic society, we need to ask ourselves what occurs in a society when rôles become highly structured, intricately complex and elaborately different.

One result, certainly, is the heightened difficulty of assuming new rôles. This tends to make stratifications in our society rigid and lessens social fluidity, particularly upward social mobility which we have accepted as inherent in democratic society.

Here is a problem clearly identified by the social scientist. It is a problem with which social work in particular and citizens in general need to wrestle.

### Study of Groups

Social scientists who study groups of people have discovered a number of devices that may be used to stimulate inter-action among members of groups. Included among these are proper seating arrangements, "buzz" groups, group observers, and post-meeting reaction sheets which enable participants to record their feelings about the group session for the guidance of the group leader.

Since all social workers are involved in group activities, these methods are of interest to the entire profession. They have to be examined and adapted, however, for the special situations in which we find ourselves.

Other social scientists concentrating on groups have looked at membership in community groups. They have pointed to the need for social recognition and prestige as a motivating

stimulus to the individual accepting membership in a community group.

While this motivation may be widely shared by the members of a group, it is usually covert. Nevertheless, it has as profound an effect on the group's decisions as the openly-avowed goals.

This highlights the complexity of motivation in a group situation and alerts us to the unstated goals and forces as well as to those which are more readily apparent.

Still another factor affecting the balance of forces in a group situation is the difference in prestige of various group members. It appears that rather than all members being equal, some are "more equal" than others.

Social science research on small groups has revealed how membership in such groups establishes norms of conduct and opinion and how the group exerts strong pressure to conform with the norm. As a result, within a group of adolescent girls, for example, dress is rigidly prescribed and there exists coercive pressure to ensure conformity.

This is of particular importance in understanding human relationships in a work group, whether it be a factory or a social agency. The group tends to develop its own social organization with rights, duties, standards and customs.

This organization, sometimes referred to as the "informal organization", may have greater significance than the formally recognized pattern in determining the atmosphere of the office or factory.

### **Political Science**

With the social scientist specializing in the study of politics, we have a particularly fine opportunity for

collaboration. In recent years, all the people, through their government, have assumed increased responsibility for human affairs. The increase in governmental functions is a matter of special interest to social work, particularly in its constant concern with the relationship between public and private social services.

Understanding and acceptance of increased governmental functions is uneven and shifting. Such unevenness and instability has a marked effect on the formulation and implementation of social welfare policies. The political scientist can help us to understand this phenomenon. He can assist to us to trace its development and to look at its present status.

The political scientist can probably teach us something about the functioning of social agency boards. He has recently been giving attention to citizens' advisory boards in governmental departments. We can derive much benefit from what he learns about defining the purpose of such boards and their ways of operating. We can also contribute to his work by sharing with him what we have learned from social agency boards.

The political scientist is interested in problems of representation in democratic organizations. This is a frequent problem in social work, arising when we try to form a representative committee.

When committee members are selected by various groups, questions are raised as to whether or not they may vote on a given issue without specific instructions. This problem of differentiating between a representative and a delegate is one which the political scientist can assist us in solving. Obtaining appropriate representation and having the representative function effectively and demo-

cratically represents a fruitful area for collaboration with the political scientist.

### A Large Problem

The examples which have been offered give some indication of only a few developments in only a few of the social sciences. Other developments of great interest are taking place in the fields already mentioned. In addition, there remains for further exploration such social sciences as history, geography, social psychology and economics.

The problem of utilizing knowledge in the social sciences is a tremendous one because of the vast range of knowledge and its diversity.

The problem is further complicated by the segmenting of this knowledge into various compartments, usually along the lines of university departments.

The task of distilling essentials for use in practice cannot be avoided by lamenting the failure of the social sciences to develop one unified social science. Nor can we avoid the task on the basis that knowledge is developing too rapidly for us to incorporate it into our practice. We need to find new avenues for partnership, along which we can travel harmoniously with our social science colleagues, toward more effective service for people.

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## SOUL SEARCH SESSION

By DOROTHY ROGERS

Did I at birth have me a trauma  
Did I cling too long to Mama?

Was I dull, advanced or normal  
Was my toilet training formal?

Was my routine rigid, planned  
Or did I shine with self demand?

What happened at Frustrating Four  
Did I stage tantrums on the floor?

And if perchance I did raise hell  
Had they published yet Gesell?

*Brock Chisholm boy prepare for shock  
I thought 'twas Santa filled my sock!*

When first at school I was brand new  
Did teachers check on my I.Q.?

Were my emotions in a mess  
When time arrived to adolesce?

And—you should pardon the expression—  
Did I suffer from repression?

How dared I then to up and wed  
With Kinsey comments quite unread?

*Dear Sigmund Freud, where'er you be,  
Pull up your shade and shine on me.*

When in time came first of brood,  
What was my mental attitude?

Have the Children's Aid suspected  
That my moppets are neglected?

When scatterbrained the food I burn  
Why do I marriage counsel spurn?

And frankly, have I any fears  
To face the facts of middle years?

Will geriatrics bring me glee  
Because "The best is yet to be"?

But at the last how can I fail  
With old age cheque each month in mail?

*Saint Peter can't repress a smile—  
A fine case history for THE FILE.*



## **WHAT THE COUNCIL IS DOING . .**

**T**HE Building Fund Campaign is moving steadily forward. As so often happens, the organizational phase took longer than was expected and contributions are now being urgently requested.

The response to the appeal to date has been encouraging. However, it cannot so far be called overwhelming. Something over \$100,000 has been collected but every effort is needed to reach the goal of \$250,000.

It is obviously impossible to canvass personally every member and friend of the Council but it is hoped that all of them will make donations. Indeed, many social workers and board members in welfare agencies have already responded to the campaign without direct solicitation. Now is the time for all good WELFARE readers who have not already done so to come to the aid of the Council by turning to page 60 and sending in a gift or pledge. Donations are of course deductible for income tax purposes and can be made in instalments over three years.

### **Action on Unemployment**

An important Council submission on unemployment made in January to the federal and provincial governments, was printed in full as an editorial in the last issue of this magazine. Since then there have been fresh moves by the Council.

You will no doubt recall that the Council's statement stressed over again the urgency of meeting the needs of the employable unemployed not protected by the unemployment insurance system, and strongly urged that a federal-provincial conference be called to sort out governmental responsibilities and plan a

program for this group. Unfortunately, reaction to the Council's recommendation indicated that there was little likelihood of a government-initiated conference taking place. There has been a long-standing dispute between the various levels of government and the very act of calling a conference might be construed as an acknowledgement of obligation.

The Council has therefore offered to provide a neutral meeting ground where the governments can get together without prejudice to their present views and try to iron out jurisdictional difficulties and plan constructive action. The Council's Executive Committee, specially empowered to follow through for the Board of Governors, authorized letters to the federal and provincial governments stating that the Council was prepared to call such a conference early in April and asking if the governments would support it by sending representatives. At the same time, a statement was released to the press announcing the Council's intent.

As we write, it is too soon for replies to have been received. It is to be hoped, however, that they will be favourable and that the conference can take place. Anyone connected with social welfare knows only too well the demoralizing effect on family life of the hardships of unemployment when there is no security of continuing income. Higher unemployment figures recently have underlined a problem which is a chronic one, whether the number of those involved be great or small.



At Midwinter Meeting, CCC Division: *Clarence Hird*, president Regina Community Chest; *Mrs. W. K. Newcomb*, Montreal, chairman CCC Councils Section and chairman of the Midwinter Planning Committee; *W. Preston Gilbride*, Toronto, chairman Community Chests and Councils Division; *James A. Linen*, New York, vice-president Community Chests and Councils of America and publisher of *TIME* magazine; *George A. Marshall*, Toronto, president National Cash Register Company of Canada and 1954 campaign chairman Toronto Community Chest.

### Midwinter Meeting, Community Chests and Councils Division

Some 150 chest and council workers, volunteer and professional, from Vancouver to Halifax (no organization in Newfoundland yet, alas) gathered in Toronto's Royal York Hotel from January 26-29 for this major event in the Division's year. And what an exhilarating experience it was—fun too!

First, two days of hard official work—business meetings of the Public Relations and Company Contributions Committees, of the Councils Section, and of the Division as a whole. This reporter's brain whirled with trying to leap from detailed consideration of campaign publicity—posters, literature, radio, T.V.—to broad plans for year round P.R. for chests and councils, to the study of the health grants in relation to welfare, to the registration of council projects, to the Interim Committee on National Agency Participation in Chests, to minimum standards for

chests and councils, to the report on CWC financing. And these are only examples.

For details of the two-day open conference which followed you will have to get the official report of the Division. We have our own cherished pictures from the kaleidoscope of events:

—The engaging grin of Raymond C. Labarge, prominent civil servant from Ottawa, as he reported from his group on "The Volunteer's Role in Greater Federation" that "we have as usual identified most of the problems and a good many of the answers; now all we need is to go and do something about it." . . .

—The enthusiastic interest of Ali Fahmy of Egypt, in Canada to study voluntary organizations, particularly when he was photographed with two pretty blondes from Winnipeg ("Fahmy and cheesecake is what we want," said the press—and they got it!) . . .

—Witty Arthur Pigott of Pigott

Motors, Toronto, who managed to make even a report on budgetting in extended federation sound entertaining. . . .

—The bibulous gentleman encountered in the hall late at night who confided that he'd seen the delegates around for a couple of days and had no idea that so many men were interested in welfare and that so many "welfare women" were attractive looking. . . .

—The skilful handling of the plenary sessions by W. Preston Gilbride, genial chairman of the Division; the relaxed chairmanship of Robert A. Willson, President of the Ontario Welfare Council, in the group on "Current Council Problems"; lively Mrs. J. W. Falkner of Toronto, chairing another councils discussion; and the vivid illustrations used by Clarence Hird, President of the Regina Community Chest, as chairman of the session on "Campaign Problems". . . .

—The importance placed on a year-round program of public relations for councils as well as chests, both in the discussion chaired by J. T. Moore of Trans-Canada Airlines, Winnipeg, and by the luncheon speaker James A. Linen whose talk is summarized elsewhere in this issue. . . .

—And finally the stress on the needs of people, emphasized by Mrs. W. K. Newcomb of Montreal, chairman of the Councils Section, in her keynote address and repeated again and again throughout the conference. . . .

Yes, an exciting experience. And not least important was the opportunity for encouraging new and different points of view, for "rubbing minds" not only in the planned meetings but in informal "bull sessions",

March 15, 1955

carried on but never concluded in innumerable hotel bedrooms during the week.

### **"Everyone Grows Old"**

Conferences are fun but also exhausting—aging, in fact. Perhaps that's why we find ourselves thinking of the new CWC pamphlet with the above title. It made its bow at the midwinter meeting where it got an enthusiastic reception. The popular approach and the charming illustrations, both witty and touching, are something of a new departure in Council publications. The pamphlet endeavours to explain briefly why helping old people is important and how you can begin to do so.

We hope to get lots of reactions to the pamphlet and should particularly like to have those of Canada's senators, each of whom received a copy from Senator Muriel Fergusson, chairman of the CWC Committee on the Aging. The occasion of their getting the publication was Senator Fergusson's address, February 8, on the Speech from the Throne in which she gave a first-rate analysis of the needs of the aging. She suggested government action, in addition to present economic measures, to focus attention on these needs, perhaps through a parliamentary committee or a special commission. She added that if the government was not prepared as yet to take a lead itself, it might make a special grant to CWC to forward its work for the aging.

### **Welfare of Immigrants**

This comparatively new Council Committee is losing no time in pressing for action on behalf of immigrants' welfare. At its second meeting on February 8, it approved a resolution urging that amounts equivalent to family allowances be

paid immediately on behalf of children now being repatriated from behind the Iron Curtain to parents living in Canada.

The recommendation was approved as a matter of urgency by the Council's Executive Committee, but was widened to include all children joining their parents in Canada and to call for a revision of the Family Allowances Act along these lines. It has been forwarded to the federal government.

The immigration committee's point is that while the Act says children must establish residence (one year) in Canada before receiving family allowances, it was never intended to penalize children separated, through the hazards of war and the Greek civil disturbances, from parents who themselves have acquired Canadian residence, sometimes for long enough to have become Canadian citizens.

The number of such children known at present is only about 200, some of whom are probably over 16 years of age and therefore outside the family allowance group. A few of them have already been reunited with their families through the efforts of the Canadian and other national Red Cross Societies. The prospects of bringing here others from Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland and the U.S.S.R. are good. In the Committee's view, consideration is due these children because of the particular hardships they have undergone and of their parents' status in Canada.

Of course such special arrangements would be unnecessary were family allowances to be paid to all children on arrival in Canada, and a resolution asking that the Act be so amended has been passed by the Committee and referred to the Board

of Governors for action. The sub-committee on the deportation clause in the Immigration Act will report at the next meeting of the main Committee, and another sub-committee has now been set up to study Canadian residence requirements for welfare services, federal, provincial and municipal, as they affect immigrants.

Some thirty persons attended the February 8 meeting, about a quarter of whom were French-speaking members. The number of diplomatic headquarters sending observers has now been increased to five—Austria, Germany, Holland, Italy and the United Kingdom. Observers from the federal department of Citizenship and Immigration, Health and Welfare, and Labour were also present.

#### **French Services**

The French Commission's Committee on Terminology in Social Work met on February 7 after a lapse of some time during which study was carried forward through sub-committees in Quebec City, Montreal, and Ottawa-Hull. Considering the state of social work jargon (whoops!—we mean professional language) it will surprise no one to learn that the Committee has problems.

In fact there was so much friendly argument about the three reports submitted that the Committee decided in future to have each group look at the same batch of terms, instead of separate ones, so as to get some of the difficulties thrashed out in advance. Moreover, work will be concentrated on translation of fairly widely accepted English terms without attempting definitions with which the sub-committees have also been struggling heretofore.

We can't but feel that the Committee is wise, definitions being more a matter of basic philosophy than of semantics, and when social work gets its definitions of casework, group work *et al* permanently sorted out in any language, it shouldn't be too difficult to translate them into all languages.

In the meantime, the Terminology Committee is to work closely with the Secretary of State's Department (which is charged with interpreting the legal meaning of both Canadian languages and with Committees in other French-speaking countries and in the United Nations that are engaged in a similar task. Those of you who are familiar with the CWC French pamphlet on terminology, prepared by the Committee and published in 1949, will know that revisions as well as additions to French social work language are in order.

The French-speaking institute on "The Development of Regional Social Services" took place February 25-26 in Quebec City, too late to be reported in this issue.

### Field Trips

Council staff have recently been extremely mobile. Field trips have included: Dr. Elizabeth Govan, Secretary for Special Projects, to the West, chiefly on behalf of the Social Work Education Regional Workshop in Banff, January 20 to 21, but also covering a week's institute for provincial public assistance staff in Saskatchewan on methods of work; two days in Winnipeg conferring on immigration and rehabilitation and speaking on CWC to students at the Manitoba School of Social Work; and a meeting of the Council for Social Work Education in Chicago, January 26 to 29, where she gave a notable address on Canadian work in

this area. . . . Marion Murphy, Associate Secretary of the Family and Child Welfare Division, started in Chicago where Miss Govan left off, attending the National Conference on Adoption sponsored by the Child Welfare League of America, January 26 to 29. Then to a three-week trip through Manitoba and Saskatchewan, visiting children's aid societies, family agencies, welfare departments and local welfare councils, speaking at agency annual meetings in Saskatoon and Regina, and conducting an institute for the Saskatchewan Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation on the selection of foster homes. She returned to Ottawa the first week in March. . . . In the meantime, Peter Stanne, Secretary of the Family and Child Welfare Division, has been to northern Ontario towns and Hamilton, meeting with agency staff and board members; and Ghislaine Guindon, the Assistant Secretary, has visited French speaking agencies in Quebec City, Three Rivers and the Ottawa-Hull area.

### The New and the Old

We had barely given three rousing cheers at the appointment of Bill Dyson as the third person in the Community Chests and Councils Division when our horizon was darkened by news of the resignation of Henry Stubbins, the Division's dynamic secretary. Both events are reported upon elsewhere in this issue. Our (semi) classical education must be catching up on us; all we can say is "Ave atque vale".

\* \* \*

Don't forget the Annual Meeting May 5-7, Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Ontario. Advance registration forms available at 245 Cooper Street, Ottawa. P.G.

March 15, 1955

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**COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST TO COUNCIL MEMBERS**

**April 27 to 29.** Annual Meeting, Ontario Association of Institutions Serving  
Children and Youth. Toronto.

**April 29 to May 1.** Ontario Recreation Association Conference. Sudbury, Ontario.

**May 1 to 7.** Mental Health Week in Canada and the United States.

**May 5 to 7.** Annual Meeting, Canadian Welfare Council. Prince Edward Hotel,  
Windsor, Ontario.

**May 26 and 27.** Annual Meeting, Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies.  
Toronto.

**May 27 and 28.** Conference on Canadian Aid to Underdeveloped Countries.  
Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Write to: United Nations Association, 340 McLeod  
Street, Ottawa.

**May 29 to June 3.** 82nd Annual Forum, National Conference of Social Work.  
San Francisco.

**June 21 to 23.** Maritime Conference on Social Work. Halifax.

**August 5 to 10, 1956.** Eighth International Conference of Social Work. Munich,  
Germany. Official study and sightseeing tours are being arranged at low cost  
before and after the conference. Information from Mrs. R. H. Sankey, 72  
Lowther Avenue, Toronto 5, Ont.



## THE CANADIAN WORKSHOPS ON SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

By ELIZABETH GOVAN

OUR Canadian Schools of Social Work have been for some years active members of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. When that body ceased to exist and the American Council on Social Work Education was organized in 1952 the Canadian Schools decided to continue their membership in order to take advantage of the accrediting function of the Council.

The Council, however, grew out of the strong feeling in the United States that social work education needed to amass support from the four groups which were considered to have a stake in it: the faculties of the Schools, the faculties of undergraduate departments which offered what might be called pre-professional training, the professional association, and the employing agencies.

The new constitution provided for representation from all these groups in the U.S., and the Council approached the Canadian Association of Social Workers and the Canadian Welfare Council (the latter representing employing agencies) to lend their support. These two organizations were not convinced that mem-

bership in the Council on Social Work Education would be effective in solving some of the Canadian problems of educating professional social workers, and they decided not to participate at this time.

The Canadian Committee of Schools of Social Work invited representatives of the other two organizations to meet with them in June 1952 to discuss the question. It suggested that there was need to study Canadian problems in order to ascertain whether Canadian problems were the same as American ones, whether membership in an international body would assist in their solution, or whether a Canadian body was necessary instead.

It suggested that such a study should be made, not by a research expert, but by pooling the experience and thinking of the four groups which had a stake in social work education. This meeting agreed that a Joint Steering Committee should be appointed to represent the three organizations and to plan such a study. Father Swithun Bowers became Chairman and Miss Phyllis Burns Secretary.

*Dr. Govan is secretary for special projects on the Canadian Welfare Council staff, and she has been the coordinator for the Workshops on Social Work Education described here. Besides practical experience in social agencies, she has had long experience of teaching in schools of social work, as director of the School in Sydney, Australia, and on the faculty of the Toronto School of Social Work. She spent a year in Iraq teaching social workers and becoming acutely aware of the problem of uniting theory and practice.*

*Dr. Govan thinks this article falls into two parts. The earlier portion tells how the workshops came about—and you can take it or leave it, according to your interest. Beginning at "The Problem of Recruitment" it gives a boil-down of the problems that emerged from the workshops—this is definitely for everybody.*

The committee had as its ultimate goal a decision about participation in the Council on Social Work Education but expected that this would only emerge in the final stages of the project. It thought first of an effort to isolate the problems facing social work education in Canada; then to discuss possible ways of attacking these problems. In its planning it assumed that broader participation and support of social work education was desirable, and from the beginning it envisaged the sharing of experience by the four groups.

### **The Plan**

The project was planned by the Joint Steering Committee in three stages:

1. **Local workshops** should be held across Canada, sponsored by the branches of CASW, which seemed to have the most inclusive local coverage, but including representatives of the schools, the profession, other University faculties and the employing agencies. The objective was to discuss and try to pinpoint the problems. The Steering Committee suggested in outline the questions for discussion, dealing with such matters as recruitment and interpretation, selection of students, adequacy of the present training, financing social work education and the placement of social workers.

2. **Four regional workshops** would be held about six or eight months after the local ones. Each workshop would bring together thirty to forty delegates chosen from those who participated in the local workshops. They would meet for two days and begin to discuss solutions of the problems already delineated. The steering committee appointed a school faculty member in

each region to act as chairman of the regional planning committee.

It provided for all delegates a summary of the findings of the local workshops, additional statistical data, a new suggested outline of questions based on the findings of the local workshops; and a "co-ordinator" to attend all workshops, act as a resource person, and eventually compile a combined report. It stipulated that the delegates should include both lay and professional people.

3. **A national workshop** of about 30 people, selected from the regional workshops, would be the final stage. Since it was hoped that the regional workshops would discuss what activity was desirable on the local or regional levels, the national workshop would be free to discuss what activity and organization was desirable at the national level. It would finally arrive at the answer of the original question: should Canada organize for itself a Canadian Council on Social Work Education, or ask some existing body to undertake this function? or would Canadian interests be met by giving full Canadian support to the existing American body, thus making it an international organization?

In order to finance the regional and national workshops, the Committee approached the Carnegie Corporation, and received a grant of \$12,000. Although this sum was not sufficient to cover the national workshop the Committee decided to proceed with the regional ones, and consider the financial side of the organization when national interest had been stirred up in the project.

The project has followed this plan. Local workshops were held in various communities during 1953-54.

The regional workshops were held in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Banff between November and January, 1954-55. The national workshop may not take place for another year. This is therefore a progress report.

In the Canadian workshops, many problems were raised, and for a few, answers began to emerge.

### **Problem of Recruitment**

There is a shortage of social workers. In 1953-54 the full-time enrolment at the schools of social work in Canada was 392; in the present year, 433. About two-thirds of these only take one year of training (although some will return later for a second year), while the schools and the profession recognize two years as the satisfactory training.

The *Survey of Welfare Positions in Canada* estimates the minimum requirements of the social agencies reporting to be 330 graduates a year; while maximum estimates go as high as 830. We have apparently "sold" trained social workers to the agencies to a much greater extent than we have "sold" training for social work to young people who are choosing their careers. At the same time there are numerous criticisms of the products of the schools.

The question of recruitment raised all the questions about what people think of social workers. Young people must weigh against each other interest and satisfaction in a job, social status and material rewards. Social workers generally like their work; no professional person is good at his work unless he does.

But they think that the community at large thinks it depressing, since they picture the social worker as a person constantly surrounded by the sordid, the suffering and the "unfortunate", if not by the "scum".

They either think a social worker must live in a constant state of torn emotions or else become "hard boiled" to preserve his own sanity. They think perhaps of the person who chooses to sacrifice himself for the cause of humanity as a person who finds in sacrifice its own reward.

Suggestions were made that the low status of social work was demonstrated by relatively low salaries, and by the inadequate buildings which house many social agencies. It was also suggested that social workers were, unlike many other professions, always employees, and hence individual ability and initiative could not improve one's income, as, for example, it could in the medical profession.

At the present stage of social work practice, the people who pay the social worker are not the people who generally receive his services directly; nor does the young person often learn about social work through direct experience of it.

At the same time the social workers did some soul-searching about the extent to which the public conception of social workers was justified. Perhaps, in their efforts to develop the scientific basis of the profession, to master the objectivity upon which depends the worker's ability to help, they had given an impression of being "hard-boiled" or callous.

Perhaps, because of their natural emphasis upon the unfortunate, they had given too little emphasis to prevention; perhaps because of their own professional youth they had failed to speak with a voice of authority on social issues.

Perhaps because of their proud tradition of the volunteer social workers of the past, because of the outstanding work of "untrained"

workers in both the past and the present, they hesitated to say that this is a profession for which training is needed.

And there is no "perhaps" about their very definite failure to interpret to the public (including their own Board members) what is involved in training, and what is the competence of a trained worker as distinct from an untrained one; or to have the lay public, whose interest in social work is so great, form a mighty army of recruiting officers for the profession.

### **Problem of Training**

The question of training raised many questions. It was generally agreed that social work education did not aim at training people for specific jobs: each agency must take responsibility for that. The schools of social work undertook to train people to be social workers: some people went further and said they only educate people to *become* social workers.

The two year post-graduate course was only one part of training, since in social work as in any other profession, a person must continue to develop knowledge and skill throughout his career. Neither could the schools train leaders: they could encourage or discourage leadership ability which each person brought. The agencies must also give the worker opportunity and stimulation to develop this quality.

The school was interested in producing a well-educated person, qualified to do social work; the profession was interested in the standard of professional capacity produced; the agency was interested in the prospective employees on which its work depended. The school, the profession and the agency have a common in-

terest, arising from somewhat different reasons.

Although the school must be the final authority over its own curriculum, it must also work closely with the profession and the agency. It can only evaluate its curriculum through the evaluation of the professional performance of its graduates. It can only be in step with the best practice in the field if it is in constant contact with the field.

There were some criticisms that graduates emerged "dependent"; unable to work without supervision, and without all the facilities of a sophisticated community: they were not ready to go into rural practice, or into pioneer jobs.

To attract people to rural areas is difficult in all professions. Should the new graduates go into pioneer jobs, or is the demand for this a matter of rural agencies not being prepared to provide salaries for more experienced people?

While social work has been "undersold" to the young person, it may have been "oversold" to the agency. It is impractical to expect the new graduate to do immediately the same job in quantity and in quality as the experienced untrained worker. Yet many agencies expect just this.

The employment of a new graduate at a professional salary must be regarded in part as an investment in his future, within the agency or elsewhere in the service of man's welfare. If his training is adequate, and if the agency offers him suitable opportunities to develop, he will soon become "worthy of his hire."

### **Problem of Employment**

Why discuss the placement of social workers, when the shortage is such that most new graduates can choose between a dozen jobs? One

reason is the concern about overplacement: the shortage tends to push the better workers into more senior jobs than they are, professionally speaking, ready for, sometimes with drastic effects upon their later professional growth: a forced plant will not often bloom the following year.

Another reason is that, because of the shortage, it becomes very important that social workers should be employed only in jobs which demand their full competence, and at tasks for which their skill and knowledge are essential. We do not know if they are now being so employed, but we suspect they are not.

The workshops put heavy emphasis upon the need for the classification of jobs: on the one hand, a statement of the competence of a social worker; on the other, a statement of the specifics of each particular job, to see if, in all its elements, social work competence is required.

Such a classification may suggest a realignment of duties, or the sharing of duties with a less skilled and less highly paid person. Social workers have, for example, been accused of running taxi services to bring children into clinics!

If the classification shows the need for different levels of competence in the skills of human relationships, it may suggest different levels of training for different types of work; or different types of training.

Only detailed study can produce answers to these questions. Perhaps we need in social work as in nursing, the professional person and the "aide"; but if the professional status of the former is to be respected, there must be a clear differentiation between his professional service and

the assisting or supplementary function of the "aide".

At the present time, if an agency can not obtain a trained social worker, convinced though it may be that it wants one, it appoints an untrained worker and generally expects him, at least nominally, to do exactly the same job. This affects not only the service given, but the status of professional social work.

### **The Public's Share**

The Joint Steering Committee demanded lay participation as one of its few directives to the regional committees. What is the stake of the public in social work education? Professional social work took its first professional steps under "lay" guidance, drawing on the knowledge and the skill which had come to "volunteers" through experience.

Social work is the organized expression of community concern for the welfare of its members; it cannot exist as a profession unless it carries with it lay support. It seemed evident in the workshops that social workers recognized the need of lay support to interpret, to recruit, to raise money for scholarships.

It was not so evident that they valued the lay experience and point of view. Much more thinking is necessary to clarify the interdependence of the profession and the public as partners in common effort.

### **Impressions**

These are some of my impressions of the workshops. Workshops are defined as discussion groups in which informed persons pool their thinking and experience, hopefully to move forward with new ideas to new actions. If actions are drowned in the flood of words, the effort is in vain.



Out of our workshops has already come some action in different parts of the country; recruitment campaigns; efforts to build up scholarship funds; committees studying job classification and training. I hope

that there has also come a renewed conviction, to be carried out more zealously in practice, that welfare is everybody's business, and the responsibility for a high standard of professional personnel must be shared by all.

## HENRY STUBBINS LEAVES COUNCIL STAFF



Over the years, the Council has made consistent and usually successful efforts to build up a staff with the necessary skill, energy and experience to give helpful leadership to our members.

The appointment of Henry Stubbins to our staff five years ago was a case in point. His resignation to become Executive Director of the Ottawa Community Chests is there-

fore a particularly serious loss to the Canadian Welfare Council.

Mr. Stubbins has served the Chest and Council movement in Canada and the Council itself exceedingly well. His professional leadership, which has its roots in sound professional education and a mature personal philosophy has permeated his relationships with the whole field.

He has provided some of the Council's leading volunteer workers with satisfying opportunities to share actively in the development of Canada's Chest and Council movement. Local Community Chests and Welfare Councils across the country have found his friendly help not only of solid assistance but an inspiration as well.

There are too few qualified people in the social welfare field today who combine an understanding of the community and ways of helping with the excellent organizational skill and personal warmth and good humour which we have all come to associate with Henry Stubbins. The Council can ill afford to lose one of this small company.

We congratulate the Ottawa Community Chests on their good fortune and we wish Mr. Stubbins happiness and satisfaction in his new position.

LAWRENCE FREIMAN.



## COUNCILS AND THE PUBLIC

By JAMES LINEN

**F**EDERATION in the area of fund-raising can only be successful in the long run if you also have federation in planning. Your Conference this week and your program both demonstrate that Canada has learned this fundamental fact.

The impetus of greater federation in fund-raising has largely been a desire to eliminate the nuisance of numerous fund-raising drives. That nuisance-eliminating value is fine while it lasts, but in the long run federated fund-raising and federated planning must stand on its own feet.

I think it is worth reminding ourselves that while federation has a big job to do today in planning and fund-raising, by 1970 the job is going to be twice as big. The way to solve that challenge is to be infinitely more effective on the year-round public relations front. Social welfare planning and progress will be just as good and no better than our ability to keep the public informed of what we are thinking about and what we are trying to do. I strongly believe that the Community Welfare Council's business is the public's business.

TIME reporters carried out voluminous research last fall for our story on the Community Chest movement. On the question of Councils and the sort of public relations job they were doing in the community the results were revealing—and disturbing.

In very few U.S. cities have we succeeded in making community planning the public's business. And it

is very significant that those few cities are the same cities where the local Councils have been by far the most effective.

Comments on Councils we got from newspaper editors and publishers in U.S.—

"The Council here leads a quiet existence. It does a truly excellent job, but most people have never heard of it."

"The Council is unknown to the public. But we know it does a solid job." The editor could not name one of the 30 prominent citizens serving.

"The public relations job is spotty. The professional people in the agencies do not seem to realize the value of a continuing public relations program."

"I don't think we get proper representation of the wage-earning class. Usually the people who give money to any cause should feel happy about it. It should give them a tremendous wallop to give, but I don't think they are getting it; they just feel it's part of the assessment of living in a community."

### Some Misconceptions

1. The Council should avoid the spotlight, leave publicity to the Fund or Chest or the individual agency. Nonsense. The Council's work in planning, for example, is much broader than that of the Chest or the United Fund. Its decisions are of the most vital significance to the community,—in terms of welfare, health,

*James Linen is publisher of Time magazine and vice-president of Community Chests and Councils of America. This article gives the highlights of his address to delegates at the January 1955 midwinter meeting and conference of the Community Chests and Councils of Canada, a Division of the Canadian Welfare Council.*

recreation and social rehabilitation.

2. Council work — planning, budgeting, report-making does not lend itself to the dramatic, doesn't make good copy. This is just not true.

A formal report on a playground project might be strictly routine and at first blush even dull, as far as a newspaper story is concerned, but the social conditions which make the playground a necessity for that part of the community must be alive with human interest appeal. Any project that entails the human factor—and which of your works does not?—is dramatic, or can be rendered in a dramatic way. It is newsworthy.

3. The Council mistrusts the press. When conflicting agency interests are being studied, where controversy or contention may be present, there are real problems in connection with coverage.

I would say that the solution lies in the nature of the Council's working relations with the top management of the press and other communications media. Many councils have proved this and have worked out successful arrangements whereby the press is kept informed—"off the record" if need be. Trouble comes only when the press thinks it is getting the run-around.

4. The Council thinks that publicity is the job of the Chest or Fund. The answer is simple. If the Council's business is the public's business then communication with the public is the Council's job.

5. Management in the communications field — especially the press — is

reluctant to identify itself actively with Council or Chest work. Many cities in the U.S. disprove this, and in some cities the press assigns reporters to full-time coverage of the Council's activities.

If communications management could be brought into the Council's confidence, if the basic and urgent matters of community acceptance and awareness were brought home to them, they would serve.

6. No attempt is made to tell the story on a year-round basis. All the push comes at drive time. The Council has a wonderful, dramatic story, a whole series of stories to tell. Council work is made-to-order for a year-round job of publicity.

7. People — especially workers — simply give as a duty, without any awareness of precisely what their money does. A well-informed community is one that not only meets its goals at fund-raising time, but also has an intelligent plan for the future which has enthusiastic community-wide backing. The well-informed citizen is what democracy is all about.

#### Summing Up

Do *not* under-rate the power of public opinion in the community. Go after the leaders in communications and business. Enlist all elements of community.

Do *not* spring projects on people. Publicize your splendid surveys and studies; share them with the public. Only from an enlightened citizenry will you get action. And it is on such an enlightened citizenry that the strength of the free nations is built.

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**Caseworker wanted:** Immediate opening for partially or fully trained social worker in a boys' multiple service agency with high standards of service and supervision. Salary according to experience and qualifications. Apply to: J. F. Dalton, Director, Catholic Boys' Services, 1501 St. Mark Street, Montreal, Quebec.

# ACROSS CANADA

## PARLIAMENT HILL

The probability of tax cuts in the Spring budget dimmed considerably when the Honourable Walter E. Harris, Minister of Finance, outlined the Government's spending plan for the year.

Mr. Harris revealed that the Government is planning to spend \$4,360,266,393 across the nation this year, \$153,525,489 less than has actually been spent during the current fiscal year, but some \$12,000,000 more than the Government planned to spend when the budget was brought in last year for the current fiscal year.

If Government expenditures during the fiscal year beginning April 1 follow the pattern of the past fiscal year, and the patterns of decreasing international trade and continuing high unemployment are relatively constant, the Government will chalk up a deficit, and tax cuts will be contraindicated. • • •

As part of the program to alleviate the unemployment situation, civil and defence expenditures for public works projects are forecast at \$435,000,000, some \$100,000,000 more than was estimated for public works during the current fiscal year.

Of the total amount, though, about \$50,000,000 is already accounted for as a loan to the newly-created St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation. The loan will eventually be repaid when the Seaway becomes self-supporting,

after it becomes operational and tolls are charged for vessels that use the canal system. • • •

The Government interrupted the throne speech debate almost immediately after it began, at the beginning of the session, to rush through alterations in unemployment insurance regulations as a bulwark against hardships for the employable unemployed.

The legislation, introduced by the Honourable Milton F. Gregg, V.C., Minister of Labour, brings supplementary unemployment insurance benefits up to 100 per cent of the regular ones at no additional costs to employer or employee. It is designed for those whose regular benefits have become exhausted.

The legislation is effective between January 1 and April 15, the same period as previously, when benefits in this category ranged between 67 and 81 per cent of the normal ones.

The legislation, given top-priority by the Government and whipped through the Commons and the Senate in a day, is expected to cost the Government an extra \$10,000,000 annually. • • •

Further legislation involving categories for unemployed is in the wind. The Government has been under pressure by provincial and municipal governments to provide extra financial assistance for caring for the employable unemployed, and projected

unemployment insurance coverage for categories of wage-earners not covered by the present act is gaining emphasis.

The Government is being urged to extend present coverage to such groups as school teachers and fishermen, not currently provided for, and the matter is expected to come up at a Dominion-Provincial conference scheduled for the Spring. Responsibility for financial provisions for these groups may at least be allocated in discussions between the provinces and Ottawa.

• • •

Pending Government legislation includes an amendment to the Civil Service Superannuation Act, to extend its benefits, and other alterations to the Government Employees Compensation Act, to "extend the benefits of the Act to persons in the service of Her Majesty who are not paid a direct wage or salary and to persons locally engaged outside of Canada; to provide for additional benefits where an employee dies as the result of an accident while absent on duty from his usual place of employment."

## GENERAL NEWS

**Peel County Ontario** Ontario's Peel County is undertaking some re-organization of welfare services following the study of welfare services in the county by Bessie Touzel, executive director of the Ontario Welfare Council (see *Ontario Welfare Reporter*, June 28, 1954.)

A report on the study, which recommended integration of welfare services for which the county is responsible with those provided by the Peel Children's Aid Society (the only organized agency in the county), was submitted late in 1954 to the county council. It was endorsed in their final meeting last year, but implementation of the recommendations was left to the incoming council.

At the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society on February 3, Mr. J. C. Saddington, chairman of the county welfare committee, announced that the 1955 County Council had approved the report in principle. He explained to one of the

largest meetings in the Society's history that the county was moving toward the recommendations of the report, and that presently they were seeking an experienced welfare officer who "will lead us on . . . as we should go."

Members of the Society then approved by-laws which embody changes necessary both to meet the requirements of the new Child Welfare Act in Ontario and to provide for broader functions under a new name, "The Children's Aid and County Welfare Society of Peel." The Board elected at the meeting is composed of nine citizens-at-large and nine county councillors who are also the County Council's welfare committee. Under the new by-laws the society will "advise the County Council of Peel regarding such welfare matters as the Council may refer to it" in addition to performing the duties of a Children's Aid Society under the Act.

Mr. Saddington explained that the nine non-council members of the

Board could act only in an advisory capacity on welfare questions which were the proper responsibility of county council, but that the new arrangement would achieve a degree of integration which formerly had not been possible.

**Research  
Projects  
in N.B.**

In addition to the experimental work in group therapy of alcoholics, the New Brunswick Department of Health and Social Services is carrying out two studies under the direction of D. A. Stewart. Dr. Stewart is studying empathy as a welfare technique, and hopes to apply some of his findings (one paper is already published in the *Psychoanalytic Review* and another will probably appear in the spring) to casework in New Brunswick, through social workers, pensions inspectors and other personnel.

A survey of causal factors in welfare problems in the Province has been started. So far, Dr. Stewart says, replies to a questionnaire indicate that illegitimacy, marital discord and alcoholism constitute the three major welfare problems. A conference planned for July at Mount Allison University, will discuss the study and its findings and it is hoped that the results will be published.

**Ontario  
Child  
Welfare  
Act**

A new Child Welfare Act came into force in Ontario on January first. While the Act retains most of the provisions already in existence for the protection and adoption of children, it has several new ones.

Emotional rejection or deprivation is added to the definition of a neglected child. It is forbidden to leave children under ten unattended for an unreasonable length of time. A child may not be a temporary

ward of a Children's Aid Society for more than two years, and permanent wards cease to be wards at the age of 18 instead of 21.

Every person who places a child for adoption must register the placement within 30 days. No person may give or receive payment, directly or indirectly, in exchange for a child for adoption.

The experience and professional help of children's welfare agencies throughout Ontario were heavily drawn upon in formulating the regulations which turned the Child Welfare Act, April 1954, into working legislation. The director of child welfare for Ontario, W. H. Bury, explains that consideration has been given to "those practical aspects of grass roots administration which can spell the success or failure of otherwise good legislation."

The Advisory Committee to the Child Welfare Branch of Ontario, made up of executives of Children's Aid Societies throughout the province, and six sub-committees have been working closely with the provincial government on regulations for the new legislation since last March.

One sub-committee of the Ontario Association of CAS's has been concerned with per diem rates and by-laws which all Societies in Ontario will be required by statute to use. Another sub-committee has recommended requirements for staff positions. More than 50 forms dealing with court procedure and the handling of cases have been revised by the committee on legal procedure and forms.

The committee on financial procedures and forms has considered among its projects the working out of a new system of grants that

eliminates the old method of "grading" Societies according to the level of services in order to determine the grants they receive.

A vast amount of data was collected by the committee on statistical reporting, in their effort to produce more accurate and meaningful statistics in the field of child welfare. A draft of their report was sent to every Society in the province, revised on the basis of replies, and then circulated again. The field services committee has considered how the Branch field services may best assist the Societies to meet their responsibilities under the new Act.

Representatives of municipal departments of welfare have also been consulted and, following the compilation of regulations, staff members from all Children's Aid Societies have attended special training sessions at the Child Welfare Branch. Mr. Bury explained that through these training sessions, "every individual Children's Aid Society has had an opportunity to carefully examine, comment and make recommendations" on the new statistical forms.

He continues, "This cooperation between the Branch and the welfare field will not end with the submission of the draft regulations. The Administration Committee and some of the sub-committees will continue in their long-range planning with the Director of the Child Welfare Branch to assist in the necessary constant examination and revision of administrative procedures."

**N.B. Alcoholic Treatment** An experiment in the group therapy and rehabilitation of alcoholics began in February in the N.B. Provincial Mental Hospital, Campbellton. D. A. Stewart, chief

welfare officer, is conducting the experiment with the cooperation of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers in the hospital and district.

**N.B. Welfare Unit** An experimental welfare unit was set up in Woodstock, N.B., early in March. The new children's agent, who will replace the late Miss Annie Peters, will work in cooperation with the pensions inspector, V.O.N. nurse, district health officer and his staff, the mental health clinic of Fredericton and members of the staff of the main office of welfare of the Department of Health, Fredericton.

**Ottawa Child Guidance** A Child Guidance Clinic is now operating in the Ottawa Civic Hospital. This Clinic has been established by the Ontario Department of Health through the use of federal-provincial mental health grants.

Major attention is directed to treatment services for children three to sixteen years of age. Emphasis is placed also on consultative service to parents, schools and social agencies. Recognizing the difficulties in referring children for treatment, clinic personnel encourage prior discussion of questionable cases and offer assistance in deciding whether the clinic can be helpful.

The Director is Dr. Clifford Bracken who has had specialized training in psychiatric work with children. Other members of the clinic team are Reginald Craig, Chief Social Worker, and Mrs. June Pimm, psychologist.

There has been a marked increase in community interest and support for mental health services in Ottawa in recent years. The new Child Guidance Clinic is a welcome addition to existing resources in this field.



There is a similar clinic at the Ottawa General Hospital, established two years ago.

**Winnipeg Welfare Council** The annual report of the Greater Winnipeg describes a year of great activity. Thirty-eight reports and surveys were completed, 203 meetings were called by the Council, and 2,317 people took part in various projects. Conferences were held on church-social work relationships, Indians and Métis, and institutional care. A welfare directory was published during the year. 96 agencies are now members of the Council.

An Association of Child-Caring Institutions is a standing committee of the Welfare Council. At an institute held late in 1954 the subjects discussed were the changing role of the child-caring institution and the respective roles of the child-placing caseworker and the institutional caseworker. The Children's Home of Winnipeg, as a result of a recommendation made at the Institute, is undertaking casework with the family as well as the individual, as a demonstration project.

A sub-committee of the Association of Child-Caring Institutions is studying labour legislation about hours of work, holidays and other personnel practices, as it relates to institutional staffs.

**Discussions on Chronically Ill** The Welfare Council of Halifax is carrying out a series of panel discussions on the "Care of the Chronically Ill"; they have been arranged by the Health Division.

Two have been held already, and a third one will be held shortly. Representatives on the panels are staff or board members from agencies concerned with health (hospitals, visiting nurses, clinics), with relief, with counselling, and so forth. The object is to discover the greatest needs in Halifax, and to try to plan some ways in which to meet these needs.

**Selkirk Hospital Association** A voluntary organization serving patients at Selkirk Mental Hospital has amalgamated with the Canadian Mental Health Association and is now known as "SHARE, Canadian Mental Health Association, Winnipeg Branch".

Plans are under way for the Manitoba Division to organize an active mental health program under the direction of a psychiatric social worker yet to be appointed.

**Rehabilitation Coordination in N.B.** A provincial advisory committee on the rehabilitation of disabled persons has been set up in New Brunswick, with Leonard Lockhart, a Moncton business man, as chairman. The committee's duties will be to plot provincial objectives, and aid in the cooperation and coordination of agencies working in the field; to determine what part communities will play in the over-all plan, to find out and make known what services are available to disabled civilians and find out what gaps need to be filled; and to advise on the best methods of using available funds to help the disabled to become self-supporting.

## NEW STAFF MEMBER



*William Dyson*

On March 21 we shall welcome Mr. William A. Dyson to the staff of the Canadian Welfare Council, as an associate secretary of the Community Chests and Councils Division. For the past two years Mr. Dyson has been executive assistant with the Federation of Catholic Charities, Montreal.

Mr. Dyson, a native of Montreal, graduated in arts (cum laude) from Loyola College, Montreal, in 1950,

and then proceeded to his master's degree at the School of Social Work, University of Montreal.

His training in social work included work with boys on probation from the juvenile court and boys with special behaviour problems, a block placement with the family service of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, Yonkers Branch, and psychiatric and medical casework at the Queen Mary Veterans Hospital, Montreal.

Mr. Dyson has a knowledge of several languages, and his fluent French will be a great advantage in his work with French-speaking members of the Council.

## ABOUT



## PEOPLE

**William M. Anderson**, chairman of the Canadian Welfare Council's executive committee, has recently been made president of the North American Life Assurance Company. He was previously vice-president and general manager.

**Walter Kelsey** moved on March 1 from the executive directorship of the London (Ontario) Community Chest to become campaign director for the Vancouver Community Chest. He was at one time associate director of the Welfare Federation of Montreal.

**Mrs. H. F. Angus**, a member of the Canadian Welfare Council's Board of Governors, has been re-elected to the Vancouver School

Board. She was first elected two years ago.

**Dr. S. Smolkin** is the medical director of the newly-opened Ottawa branch of the Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario, which now offers diagnostic and treatment services on an out-patient basis, and a limited in-patient treatment service for the acutely intoxicated at the Ottawa Civic Hospital. K. D. Childerhose is the executive secretary.

**Lloyd Richardson** has been appointed director of the Children's Aid and Infants' Homes of Toronto, where he has been deputy director since 1948. Mr. Richardson has had 20 years of experience in social work, chiefly in the children's field. He is

replacing Stewart Sutton who has gone to UNICEF as a field representative.

**Kenneth W. Watson** has been appointed associate secretary in charge of the Edmonton office of the John Howard Society of Alberta.

**John H. Yerger** has accepted the position of associate executive director of the Greater Toronto Community Chest. He is expected to succeed William H. Dewar as chief executive on Mr. Dewar's retirement, presumably on August 1, 1957. Mr. Yerger has been director of the Ottawa Community Chests since 1951.

**Kathleen Gorrie**, head resident of the University Settlement in Toronto for the past five years, will retire at the end of March. Miss Gorrie has been a social worker since 1926, and has worked in every major field. She plans to have a holiday, and then take a partnership in a bookshop venture in Victoria, B.C.

**George McLellan**, formerly a probation officer with the York County Family Court (Ontario) became supervisor of the social service division of DVA in Edmonton at the beginning of March.

From the B.C. Social Welfare Branch, Department of Health and Welfare: The general administration of the Branch, since E. W. Griffiths' retirement (see February issue) is in the hands of **C. W. Lundy**, deputy

minister of welfare, **J. A. Sadler**, director of welfare, and **Amy Leigh**, assistant director of welfare. **R. Talbot** has succeeded Mr. Sadler as regional administrator in the Greater Vancouver area, and **H. E. Blanchard** has succeeded Mr. Talbot as deputy superintendent of child welfare.

**Winona Armitage** will begin work on April 1 as supervisor of child welfare services for the division of public welfare in the Manitoba Department of Health and Public Welfare. Miss Armitage has been in charge of the Children's Home of Winnipeg for the past four years.

The Honourable **Robert Bend** succeeded F. C. Bell as Minister of Health and Public Welfare for Manitoba early in February.

**Mair Davies** was appointed in January as assistant to the director of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labour. From 1952 until her new appointment Miss Davies was employed in the research division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, and before that she was an economist in the national income unit of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

**Margaret Payne** has become supervisor of social workers for the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration in Ottawa. She was previously a social worker for the Indian Affairs Branch in Nova Scotia.

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*Mrs. Kaspar Fraser, president of the Canadian Welfare Council from 1949 to 1952, received the first B'nai B'rith award as Woman of the Year on March first. Mrs. Fraser is being honoured for her record in community service. Last year she was chairman of the joint organizing committee of the International Conference of Social Work, and she has previously been president of the Welfare Council of Toronto and District, of the Toronto Child Welfare Council, and a board member of Victoria Creche.*

## SOCIAL WORKERS IN MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS

By T. P. DIXON, M.D.

IT is quite apparent to me as the Director of a Mental Health Clinic in Sudbury for the past four years that the status of the social worker in such a clinic setting is either poorly understood or is the object of prejudice on the part of public health officials in this Province.

This state of affairs is shown by the lack of an adequate program in advancing funds for the training of these workers; the attitude that these workers are revolutionary and impractical in dealing with people; the notion that anyone interested in the welfare of people can be hired to do the job much cheaper and more adequately; the suspicion that these workers are trying to take over the job of the public health nurse; the lack of support for Mental Health Clinics by the older members of the psychiatric profession whose training and thinking is limited to the custo-

dial care of the mentally ill as opposed to the prevention and early treatment of mental illness in the community.

### A New Name

The term "social worker", as applied to the specialized person who has his master's degree in social work and who is part of a mental health clinic's team is an inept term at best to connote the work of these professional people. All the blunders and mistakes of poorly trained or untrained social workers, and the prejudices that the layman has towards the invasion of his privacy by one whom he thinks of as "an investigator", automatically throw up a barrier against understanding of the real skills of these trained workers, and the tremendous need for them in our society.

It is my contention that these university-trained people who have been called medical or psychiatric social workers should have a new name, "medical" or "psychiatric case-workers", in order to get away from this antagonism that has been built up to the term "social work".

### Effects of Prejudice

The effects of prejudice and antagonism towards social workers generally has placed the mental health clinics in a critical position because:

The student in social work is discouraged by the lack of professional status he is likely to be given after five years' university training.

He could better use his intelligence, training, organizational abilities and knowledge of people in business where he can obtain better remuneration and independence.

Because few qualified and ex-

*Citizens who are striving to build up mental health services in their localities do not find it easy going, and in this article Dr. Dixon sets forth some of the staffing problems as he sees them. We hope readers who feel a sympathetic response to his statement of the case—or who disagree with any of his observations—will write to us and give their views.*

*Before going to Sudbury, Dr. Dixon was resident in neurology and psychiatry at Sunnybrook DVA Hospital, Toronto. He had served four years in the RCAMC, latterly as army psychiatrist, and after further study he was certified as a specialist in psychiatry in 1949.*

perienced workers are being graduated, a cut-throat competition has developed among various governmental agencies (e.g. D.V.A., Probation Department of the Attorney General's Office, and so on) and the clinics. This is shown up by the lower salary schedule approved under the health grants than in these governmental departments.

The most serious effect, is upon the university which is trying to improve the training of these caseworkers to function in the community with intelligence and within the framework of our society. Inevitably it is the half-trained worker whose poor judgment creates or aggravates rather than ameliorates the problems which beset modern society. Hence the need for close and intelligent supervision during training. This means hiring people of high standards as university instructors, and this also means money of which social work departments of a university are in great need.

If health and welfare departments are going to do an adequate job in the country in tackling Canada's No. 1 health problem—mental illness—then serious consideration of the need for training of psychiatric caseworkers is of paramount importance.

A logical question at this point might be "What does the caseworker do in a mental health Clinic?" An answer to this question can be readily found in the newsletter *Canada's Mental Health* and in the Annual (1953) Report of the Sudbury Mental Health Clinic. In this clinic the social workers have brought the diagnostic and treatment facilities of the clinic into an accepted place in the schools and community at large.

The psychiatric caseworker is as important to the clinic team as the stethoscope is to the physician. He

listens to people's problems and then discusses the case with the psychiatrist. He makes it possible to multiply many times the number of patients a psychiatrist can treat.

He handles cases where sickness has not yet made the person a medical problem but where environment is beginning to break up the family structure and leading to psychiatric illness. He does this in marriage counselling services, in child guidance and in bringing into the school systems the knowledge that can lead to early recognition of incipient mental disease.

The psychiatric caseworker is trained in community organization and brings together all the health and welfare facilities in the community so that by cooperation and mutual understanding the work of each agency is enhanced.

In view of the above facts I would strongly recommend the following:

1. An enhanced and realistic scale of salaries after graduation, graded to take into consideration the degree of training, experience, and the various degrees of responsibility that these professional people carry in mental health clinics and elsewhere.

If our mental health clinics are to attract the calibre of social worker which we require to meet the needs of our community, the following schedule of salaries will be necessary:

**Psychiatric Social Worker (Grade 1).**

Minimal qualification: Master of Social Work degree from an accredited school of social work. \$3,600 to \$4,200 per annum with yearly increments. (Yearly increments should be recognized in beginning salary for those with professional experience after formal training.)

**Psychiatric Social Worker (Grade 2).**

Minimal qualification: Master of Social Work degree, plus two years of clinic or equivalent experience. (This grade would envisage a worker who

besides carrying a case-load, does some supervision of regular or student workers). \$3,900 to \$4,800 per annum with yearly increments.

**Chief Psychiatric Social Worker.** Minimal qualification: Master of Social Work degree, plus three years of experience; the capacity, in collaboration with the Director, to develop, plan, and supervise the social work aspects of the total program. \$4,800 to \$6,000 per annum with yearly increments.

2. That the appropriate divisions of both the provincial and federal departments of health consult with the schools of social work to ascertain some of the difficulties and blocks in providing an adequate flow of these sorely needed psychiatric social workers, and then provide, in adequate fashion, financial support to the training programs, both by way of subsidy and realistic scholarship schemes.

For the next few years at least, financial help to the student has got to cover the two years of training, because we are not getting the beginning students in sufficient number. \$700 per year for two years would be far better than \$1400 in the second year. Those who have got through the first year under their own financial steam frequently get offered better assistance in the second year than the old program offered, and they are pitifully few, because so many students cannot even start social training for lack of funds.

3. The setting up of sufficiently trained staff in at least one centre, so that the role of the caseworker in the clinic team can come under critical review, if this is felt necessary, for the better understanding of this profession.

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Department of Health and Social  
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Toronto, Ontario.



## PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN EUROPE

By SAMUEL R. LAYCOCK

**L**AST fall, while on a busman's holiday in Europe, I had the opportunity of visiting prisons in Denmark, Sweden, Norway and England. In this article I shall discuss some of my impressions I gained while visiting penal institutions in these countries.

### Absence of Tension

The first general impression I came away with was the general lack of tension and the relaxed atmosphere in Scandinavian prisons. In Denmark, the administration of justice is centralized so that the police, the courts and penal institutions are all under the Minister of Justice.

Everybody, from the policeman and the court officials to the correctional officers, the psychiatrists and the wardens in the institutions has a rather remarkable attitude towards prisoners. It is an objective attitude characterized by goodwill and calm detachment. The inmates are accepted by the staff as human beings who need help.

The attitude is not a sentimental one but neither is it hostile, punitive, defensive, or aggressive. The whole atmosphere emphasizes acceptance.

It seem to me that this factor of relationship is one of the most vital factors in the rehabilitation of delinquents and criminals. I venture to say that no prison system, no matter how elaborate its provisions, will succeed unless those who administer it develop satisfactory human relationships with the delinquents and criminals under their care.

The scripture verse, "Without shedding of blood there is no remission", has a psychological interpretation—it means that one can't do much for human beings without giving them something of oneself, without a genuine desire to serve them.

I saw this attitude everywhere in the prisons of the Scandinavian countries. It was not sentimental emotion but the attitude that a good doctor and a good nurse take towards their patients—one of calm acceptance and intelligent treatment.

In the Scandinavian prisons the numbers are kept small so that the staff know all their prisoners as individuals. I saw no prison that was overcrowded. The authorities provide the necessary facilities.

Then, too, in some of the Danish

*Dr. Samuel Laycock was chairman of the Royal Commission on Penal Reform in Saskatchewan in 1946. In the summer of 1953 he spent three months doing professional visiting in northern Europe during which time he made the observations of prisons described in this article, which is based on a speech given at the annual meeting of the B.C. John Howard Society in April 1954. He is a member of the National Committee of the Canadian Welfare Council's Delinquency and Crime Division.*

*For twenty years he was professor of educational psychology in the College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, and from 1947 to 1953 was Dean of Education. He began his "retirement" by teaching summer classes in parent education and parent-teacher relationships in Michigan, and he plans to continue writing, teaching and broadcasting. His most recent book, Teaching and Learning (Copp Clark, Toronto), is being widely used in the teachers' colleges of Canada.*

prisons the prisoners are assigned to one psychiatrist and one social worker who are the leaders in their treatment team not only during the whole stay of the prisoner in the institution but also in the follow-up period of parole.

Before I leave this emphasis on relationships may I say that I found the same idea being well used in England. In a London County Council Special Residential School at Peckham Rye for emotionally disturbed boys, I found that the headmaster, Mr. Kemp, put his whole bet on relationships.

The equipment of the school is not very good but Mr. Kemp insists that everybody from the psychiatrist to the social worker, the teacher, the cottage parent and the household help establish satisfactory human relationships with the boys. This does not mean coddling or too much freedom. It does mean acceptance of the boy as he is and the desire to help him to work out a better way of life.

I also found this relationship factor very prominent in the Borstal Institutions in England where the governor and his staff know the problems of each boy and are very sincerely interested in helping to solve those problems.

At Soby Søgård, the borstal type prison for youth in Denmark, the director told me that the plan of the staff was to make friends with the boys and to teach them to live their life effectively. He stressed the necessity of establishing in the youths both self-confidence and confidence in the instructors.

#### **Public Attitudes**

The second point I would like to make is that the attitude of the public towards delinquents and criminals is

a very enlightened one in Scandinavia. Public opinion seems to me to be much less punitive than in our country.

I found the Danes, for example, very realistic. They are much more ready than we are to think of imprisonment as social defence and as treatment rather than as punishment. As a result the prison authorities are more free to take sensible steps towards rehabilitation.

In this country, public opinion usually insists that a prisoner be kept confined in jail until the very day of his release and then he has to make a sudden dramatic adjustment to life on the outside.

In the Scandinavian countries, public opinion is more ready to permit the prisons to use pre-parole experiences in the community as a stepping stone to parole. There many efforts are made to see that the prisoner is not isolated from the outside world. In Denmark, outsiders who may help are invited to visit the adult penal institutions much as volunteers are now visiting the mental hospitals in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and elsewhere in Canada.

Then, too, in Denmark, leaders in penology are experimenting with various devices in the "tapering off" of institutional restraints. They may, for example, transfer the prisoner to semi-open or open prisons or camps. They make use of prisoner furloughs. They allow prisoners who are ready for it to go out to work by the day in nearby farms and shops; often they travel by bicycle.

In Herstedvester, the institution of criminal psychopaths near Copenhagen, one of the examples of progressive freedom is an open building within the walls where the doors are

open and the detainees can go around the yard at will till dark. There is also an open farm unit at Kastanienborg, to which selected psychopaths can be moved on their way to parole.

At the Youth Borstal at Soby Sogard, the boys go to church at the village church. There is also a special dormitory where boys who have earned them get special privileges. They can play cards, stay up an hour longer and go around the extensive grounds fairly freely. They are allowed to attend the theatre at Odense or the zoo there and in the summer there are excursions to the seashore. On these occasions they are accompanied by a staff member.

In the institutions of minimum custody in Denmark, inmates may be permitted to go to the train or bus station with their families after a visit. In the institution for psychopaths and in some of the minimum security prisons inmates are eligible to leave the prison accompanied by a guard for eight hours each month.

At Ila, near Oslo, in a prison for psychopaths I found within the walls an open house which is never locked. Here 13 prisoners live without any regular supervision. A member of the staff may drop in occasionally. This is regarded as a stepping stone to parole. After all, the men will be completely on their own when they are released within a couple of months.

A furlough to go home and look for a job is not unusual in Danish prisons. On occasion of a serious illness at home, inmates may be permitted to go there, in selected cases, without escort.

The governor of the workhouse for the older habitual minor offenders at Snder Omme permits his inmates,

after two years of good conduct, to leave the prison and spend two days and three nights at home. Of 268 men granted this permission only 10 per cent did not live up to their promises and their violations were nothing more than coming back late.

In Norway at a youth prison near Tonsberg a boy who has been in the institution two or three months can have a pass on Sunday to the town three miles away where he can go to the cinema. He has to be back by 9.00 p.m. At Ila, a prison for psychopaths outside Oslo, prisoners who can be trusted may be given leaves home of three days duration. The first time a guard goes along, but afterwards the inmate may go alone. Only four per cent don't come back on time.

I found that at this institution over fifty of the inmates were now working on farms in the country or in factories. Most of these did not come in at night but were under supervision of the social worker. This is a stepping stone to parole.

Turning to England, the principle of leaves is established in the open Borstal which I visited at Huntercombe. I believe this is also the case in other Borstals. The boy may be accorded the privilege of five days' leave home after he has been seven or eight months in a Borstal Institution.

Sir Almeric Rich, the Governor of Huntercombe, said the leaves in his institution were a great success: only three inmates had not come back out of sixty. He believes that leaves are an important part of training. This privilege of home leave is now extended to the open prisons of England.

At Leyhill every man is entitled to

be considered (as a privilege not a right) for a week's home leave in the period between the fourth and second month before discharge. This is quite a general practice that has recently been established in some other English prisons.

### **Probation**

Another impression I received from my visit to Europe was the extent to which probation is used. In England and Wales, in 1952, with a population of 43,000,000, around 32,000 were sent to jail, whereas in Canada, with a population of around 15,000,000, about 90,000 were sent to jail.

In Britain in the same year 40,000 persons had been placed on probation, whereas only 3,000 had been dealt with by being placed on probation in Canada.

In Denmark in 1948, out of 5,500 first offenders, 3,200 or 58.2 per cent were given probation. Of a total of 6,024 male offenders of all kinds 2,502 or 41.5 per cent were placed on probation. Among female offenders 71.4 per cent were given probation.

### **Open Institutions**

In Europe much more use is made of open institutions for adult offenders than I am accustomed to see in this country. For example I visited three open prisons in England, at Leyhill and Falfield in Gloucestershire and at Eastchurch on the Isle of Sheppey in the Thames Estuary.

Leyhill prison in Gloucestershire has no walls and no fences. It hasn't even a gate. It is housed in the huts of a camp built by the Americans as an Air Force hospital. It is what is called a central prison—that is one for prisoners whose sentence is more than three years. It is for Star

Prisoners who are usually, though not always, first offenders.

They had 310 men there the day I visited Leyhill last October. They had committed almost every offence from murder downwards and there had not been a single escape in two and a half years. The prison is run like a very strict army camp where everybody works hard but excellent provision is made for recreation and for educational services. The prisoners are, of course, picked.

However, Leyhill is an illustration of the principle that there are a great many men who do not need to be incarcerated behind tons of bricks and mortar. Open prisons have one great deterrent. If a prisoner runs away he does not come back to the open prison but goes to a walled one, and the prisoner values his privilege of being in an open prison.

By the way, although Leyhill is run on strict lines the governor expressed what is now coming to be generally accepted, that a prisoner is sent to prison *as* punishment not *for* punishment. Once he arrives, it is the job of the prison authorities to try their best to rehabilitate him since that is the only way to protect society from further misdeeds when the prisoner goes out, as all except those who are hanged eventually do.

### **Work**

I was impressed in every prison I visited in Europe by the lack of idleness and by the good attitudes to work on the part of the prisoners. I found a widespread practice of making articles for state use.

At Leyhill in England, where there is a 40-hour work week, the print shop undertakes contracts for Her Majesty's Stationery Office; the shoe-making shop makes shoes for the

prison service and does contract work for the Admiralty; the tailor shop makes clothes for the prison service and for certain government departments such as the Post Office.

In Denmark goods are now sold to the state-owned railways, the post offices, military services, mental hospitals and prisons. Sometimes agricultural products are sold in the open market. The youth prison at Søby Søgård sold 60 to 80 tons of apples in Odense last year. It also sells honey, vegetables, and small fruits.

### **Staffs**

The staff ratio to inmates of prisons in Denmark is high. The ratio of inmates to staff is usually 2 to 1 or at most 3 to 1. At Herstedvester in the institution for criminal psychopaths there are 145 staff members for 178 inmates. This adequate provision of staff pays good dividends as, even in this institution which deals with the most difficult of cases, 50 per cent make good adjustments on release.

### **Payment for Work**

In all the institutions I visited in Scandinavia and in England the prisoners are paid. In Denmark, for example, prisoners can earn 2 kronen or about 30 cents a week. In England prisoners may earn from about 2 to 4 shillings a week. Those on piece work are likely to receive the highest wage.

The principle of paying prisoners seems to be a sound one. A portion of the prisoner's pay is usually held back for use on release and the rest is used to buy tobacco, food or other articles purchased at the canteen. Sometimes a form of institution money is used. In any case it seems better to pay prisoners since it enhances their self-respect to be able

to continue to manage money and it enables them to buy tobacco or other small articles as they wish. This may include some small toy to be sent home to a child. Most institutions have an inmate canteen.

### **Personal Life**

In most of the prisons I visited in Scandinavia the inmates have rooms of their own which are not cells. They have a door, and in one prison, cards with the names of the prisoners were on the doors. Inside there was a room where a cot, table and chair and an outside window enabled the prisoner to make his room comfortable.

House plants were very common in the rooms. Often there were birds and fish. In some cases the prisoners had painted pictures for the walls. In other places there were pin-ups.

There was much evidence of hobby work in many of the institutions. In the open prisons I visited in England the men slept in dormitories but had an opportunity to have some personal possessions beside or over their beds.

The great custodian of good behaviour is self-respect. In building self-respect privacy is an important factor. Pride in one's living quarters also helps.

Visiting and letters are definitely used in the Scandinavian countries as a means of rehabilitation. They are used as morale builders, and greater freedom was allowed with respect to them than is usually the case in this country. Some form of inmate council is usually found in the prisons in Scandinavia.

### **Sentences**

In Denmark provision is made for indeterminate sentences for certain types of offenders. This applies to

the youth sent to Borstal Institutions where the sentence usually runs from one to three years and for second or subsequent offences up to four years.

The criminal psychopaths who are sentenced to Herstedvester are all committed for an indefinite term although the average length of stay is three years. About 80 per cent are there for two years or over and very few remain longer than four years. Theoretically inmates may be kept for life.

Young first offenders guilty of minor crimes are sent to Nørre Snede. Their length of stay varies from five months to two years with the actual time usually from five to seven months.

Habitual criminals of less dangerous types are sent to the workhouse at Sønder Omme while the more dangerous types are sent to preventive detention at Horsens, the length of the term subsequent to imprisonment being dependent on inmate's attitudes and behaviour.

The minimum sentence in the workhouse is twelve months and the maximum five years. For preventive detention the minimum is four years for initial confinement, eight on the second and the maximum is twenty years.

### **Expert Help**

The next impression I wish to speak about is that the courts and prison officials in Scandinavia are more inclined to work closely with psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers than is the case in Britain or this country.

In Sweden, for example, any person accused of a major crime who is suspected of being in any way mentally abnormal is sent for study by the court to a special psychiatric unit in

Longholmen Prison, Stockholm, or to similar clinics elsewhere.

The one at Longholmen is used as a psychiatric clinic for university classes in forensic psychiatry, for medical students, lawyers and police officers, and is under the general direction of the university's professor of psychiatry. Individuals are sent by the court to the clinic or department for one to two months, so that a psychiatric report may help decide the penalty.

There are no M'Naghten rules in Sweden. Rather it is a question of deciding the extent and nature of any mental abnormality that may be present. This may be a definite mental disease (psychosis), feeble-mindedness (mental deficiency) or a neurosis or constitutional abnormality of character or general character insufficiency.

In Sweden only psychiatrists employed by the state examine prisoners for the courts. There is never the spectacle of psychiatrists employed by the crown and the defence giving conflicting testimony. In the clinic at Longholmen the accused is studied carefully by the professor and five other psychiatrists with the assistance of three social workers. During the extended period in which the prisoner is there, it is impossible to malingering and fool the psychiatrist as might be done in a brief interview.

At the close of the study an extremely careful report, almost like a scientific paper, is made to the court for its use. As a check this report goes through the hands of the Royal Medical Board of the Ministry of Health which may approve it or order a supplementary examination. The court does not have to implement the clinic's report but I was



informed that the courts have great confidence in these psychiatric clinics and pay great attention to their reports.

The term psychopath is used broadly in Scandinavia and there is a tendency to substitute for it the phrase "character insufficiency". Psychopaths are not mentally deficient and not mentally ill. Rather, either they lack insight into the implications of their own behaviour in relation to others or to society, or else they lack effective and sustained control of themselves even when a degree of insight is present. They consider their own needs of the moment rather than long-range goals. They have little sense of loyalty and their behaviour is inconsistent. Other traits are those of chronic lying, petty thievery and general undependability. They are volatile, fluctuating and impulsive.

Unfortunately space does not permit a description of the institution for psychopaths at Herstedvester in Denmark. It has an unusually fine record for the rehabilitation of these individuals. Fifty per cent of the psychopaths discharged from Herstedvester do not return to the institution.

In conclusion it may be said that the Scandinavians are realistic in their treatment of prisoners. They know that all their prisoners will eventually be released from prison and that the only way that society can be adequately protected is to rehabilitate the prisoners. They feel that punishing criminals in a way which makes them more bitter and anti-social is a luxury they cannot afford to indulge in. As a result their penal institutions do a better job in reforming prisoners than is usually the case in North America.

March 15, 1955



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# BOOK



# REVIEWS

**Studies in the Social Services**, by Sheila Ferguson and Hilde Fitzgerald. H. M. Stationery Office and Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1954. (Obtainable in Canada from United Kingdom Information Office, 275 Albert Street, Ottawa). 367 pp. Price \$5.25.

This uncertain obligato is wrongly described in the Preface as the successor to the richly orchestrated symphony of Richard Titmuss' *Problems of Social Policy*. It is really nothing of the kind, but a series of elaborate footnotes on some of the questions already dealt with in the earlier volume.

Nevertheless there are a number of valuable sections in the book, which suggest that there was promising material available. What it lacks is the unity and balance of the earlier volume.

The sections that will be of most value to Canadians, if the lessons of the last war are to be learned at all, are those dealing with the Emergency Maternity Service and the Problem of Illegitimacy.

In creating the Emergency Maternity Service the British authorities discovered what the Canadian provincial governments have apparently still to learn, that a medical care service for persons evacuated from their homes requires careful long-term preparation; and that, once in operation, a complex service of this kind must be kept in operation if it is not to collapse and be valueless at the time of greatest need.

All the familiar difficulties are to be re-discovered in this story. The

long shadow of Treasury control, applying its dismal accountancy criteria to human values; the attempt to maintain the crazy-quilt of residence and local charge-backs; the discrimination on moral grounds between the "respectable" mothers and those who have been careless of the moral codes of society in greater or lesser degree: all are documented and illustrated from the original materials, and many are swept aside by the ascendancy of human values when the real test came.

This small vignette of history should be enough to convince Canadian Civil Defence authorities, especially the municipal and provincial authorities, that the evacuation of any large urban area requires the most careful preparation, and cannot successfully be improvised on a purely logistical basis of beds and transport. It should certainly be examined with great care by the health and welfare authorities at every level of government.

The chapters on illegitimacy are important for a different reason. As the writers themselves say, "In terms of total numbers the problems of illegitimacy was serious enough. In terms of social distress it was out of all proportion to numbers."

The shabby attitude of public authorities to civilian mothers of illegitimate children is in striking contrast to the intelligent and sympathetic care of the unmarried service women who became mothers of illegitimate children.

The prudish indifference to human suffering of the public officials took

four years to break down, but it did in the end give way to a more civilized general policy. "It was one of the social consequences of the war that the Government accepted new responsibilities for the welfare of unmarried mothers and their babies . . . A new spirit developed in the approach to an old and neglected problem and the lessons learnt under the pressure of war conditions were of great permanent value".

Child welfare workers in Canada will find suggestive ideas for progress in this field of human service, if they examine those sections of this book with the care the topic deserves. The other sections on various aspects of child care, particularly those relating to nursery care in day nurseries and residential nurseries are less helpful, because they are a little more than thoughtful annotations of a great theme which has been hinted at in many volumes, but not yet fully stated.

The two final chapters, on Tuberculosis and the Nursing Services, seem to be oddly out of place. They clearly belong, in much more extended study, to the volumes dealing with the health services. The only excuse for including them must be the curious, but doubtless justified, belief that the medical authorities who write up the health services may ignore the social aspects of medical care.

The corrective would seem to be effective discipline by the general editor rather than the compression of, for example, a great story of devoted nursing service into thirty pages at the end of this undistinguished addition to the official war-history.

JOHN S. MORGAN.

*School of Social Work,  
University of Toronto.*

March 15, 1955

**The Unmarried Mother in Our Society**, by Sara B. Edlin. Farrar, Strauss and Young, New York, 1954. 189 pp. Price \$3.00.

**Out of Wedlock**, by Leontine Young. McGraw-Hill, New York (Toronto: McGraw-Hill), 1954. 261 pp. Price \$4.80.

Readers of these two books may well be confused by the fact that the authors, equally experienced with their subjects, have outlined greatly differing theories about the dynamics of this particular problem.

To Mrs. Edlin, the unmarried mother is unconsciously rebelling against parents who have rejected, over-protected, or made excessive demands of her, and is asking from the putative father a love she feels has been denied her. The baby is an accidental result of these unconscious drives. We do not know, Mrs. Edlin says, why these girls choose this particular way of expressing their defiance.

Miss Young says that we do know: that from the thousands of case histories accumulated in agencies, and from the psychiatric interpretation of these, we can assume that most unmarried mothers want to have a baby, and specifically, a baby out of wedlock; that their behaviour is definitely, though unconsciously, purposive.

Their methods of presenting their theories are equally different. Mrs. Edlin outlines hers while telling us the story of her forty years as matron of the Lakeview Home for unmarried mothers on Staten Island, New York. Her struggles to turn a cheerless corrective institution into a pleasant co-operatively-run 'home' (which, like a real home, has as one of its main functions the task of helping its members grow to maturity) are absorbing.

Her style is crisp and economical, her method of documenting each point with excerpts from interviews and letters is convincing and vivid.

And always we are conscious of the writer herself, of her zeal for her work and her growth in it, and of her never-failing warmth which must have kindled an answering warmth in many a cold heart.

Miss Young spent many years as a caseworker, and is now professor of casework at Ohio State University. Her book is both more learned and more complete: an advanced text book to Mrs. Edlin's primer. Yet she avoids to a large extent the kind of language for which writers on social work are sometimes criticized. Her book is amply illustrated, but with interpreted case history material, the actual scientific value of which might at times be questioned. Of particular value to the young and uncertain worker with unmarried parents is her excellent chapter, "The Caseworker".

Are the differences between these writers' views really so important? Both theories are interesting and helpful, but at the present stage of research, neither can be categorically proven. Far more significant is the common ground they share.

In two stimulating books they sum up the great strides which have been made in understanding the causative factors in the life stories of unmarried mothers.

They underline the need for sharpening the skills of caseworkers so that they can share this understanding with the unmarried mothers themselves and with the public, at present so ignorant and so prejudiced. They point out forcefully other areas where much work remains to be done: in work with putative fathers,

in the realm of financial assistance and residence regulations, in the legal aspects of planning for the child, in the provision of shelter for mothers and babies, and above all in co-ordinating and amplifying existing services so that the focus is always the client's need.

As for prevention, Miss Young says: "any hope of reducing or preventing the number of unmarried mothers is inextricably bound up with our attitude toward children, all our children. Happy children are the best insurance there is against future social problems."

JOY JOCELYN.

*London, Ont.*

#### Film

**World Without End.** 16 mm. film.

Black and white. Sound. 45 minutes. Produced by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1953.

This is a superb film. In the lovely opening scenes we see a rhythmic sequence of waters, mountains and woods, and people going about their affairs with boats, elephants, and fishing-nets. We see a market-place where commerce is mingled with religious processions, gossip among friends, frivolities of costume, sweetmeats and fireworks. We hear the beautiful native music of Mexican Indians. And soon we are far away in mood from the meeting-room in Toronto (or wherever we are) with Canadian traffic rumbling by and a ventilation fan whirring.

We are transported to Mexico and Thailand alternately, watching the work of "promoting social welfare through self-help and cooperative action". We see people suffering from diseases we scarcely know of—and being cured. We see travelling

Latin American students learning from other Latin Americans, so they may go back and teach their home folk what they have learned. We see villagers crowding hungrily around a mobile library. We see rivers being stocked with a new kind of fish to increase the food supply. We see water being brought to arid land to make it fertile.

"For a long time", says the narrator, "people have been organizing their fear and hatred". Now, this film tells us, they are learning to organize their love and trust.

Much is strange and foreign in the scene; much is familiar and homely. The maker of fishing nets works with speed and skill, like a Canadian telephone repair-man, as he talks to a visitor. The baby's sobs of fear and pain are exactly like your baby's or my baby's. The amusement of children watching another child getting a hair-cut is the same in Mexico as in Thailand as in Canada; and so is the stoicism of eleven-year-olds submitting to a hypodermic injection. Mothers' and fathers' eyes follow the doctor's every move with the same anxious expression the world over, when their child is being examined.

Houses are different, boats are different, language is different, dances are different. But the movements of bodies in elemental activities and the expressions on the dear human faces are the same everywhere.

This film is a document in one sense, and a work of art in another. It doesn't so much tell us what is being done by UN agencies—though it does that—as it makes us *feel* something immediate about their work. It makes us feel how very near to us the task is, how close to our common human needs, and how worth our while it is to help with it.

This transmission of feeling is itself one proper contribution of the artist to our life and work. Will it thrill you, as it thrilled me, to see on the screen the names of Basil Wright, Rex Warner, the Boyd Neel Orchestra, and Paul Rotha as participants in the making of a film on international social welfare? They are working in their own media but they are enriching our spirits for work in our own.

*World Without End* is scheduled for National Film Board basic programs this spring, but a few prints will be available for borrowing or renting. For information apply to your nearest film library or write to the Canadian Film Institute, 142 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

This is a long film and should be the mainstay, not an incidental, of a program on international social work. And it must be shown in a really dark room for its beauty to be enjoyed fully.

MARJORIE KING.

*Canadian Welfare Council,  
Ottawa.*

#### BRIEF NOTICES

***Attitudes Towards Giving***, by F. Emerson Andrews. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1953. 145 pp. Price \$2.00.

***Child Welfare . . . A Statement of Principles and Standards***, by

March 15, 1955

Toronto Branch, Canadian Association of Social Workers. 1954. 14 pp. Price twenty-five cents.

***Conference Proceedings of the National Legal Aid Association***. National Legal Aid Association,

328 Main St., Rochester 4, N.Y.  
1953. 170 pp. Price \$1.00.

***Courage is the Key***, edited by Alexander Klein. Twayne Publishers, New York, 1953. 287 pp. Price \$3.75. Popular account of how people have overcome handicaps.

***Home Help and the Nations*** (Report of First International Conference on the Home Help Service) by National Association of the Home Help Organisers, London, 1952. 149 pp. Price 12/6. Available from Miss Carnegie-Arbutnott, 31 Egerton Gardens, London, S.W.3.

***How to Attend a Conference*** by Dorothea F. Sullivan. Association Press, New York (Toronto: G. R. Welch Company), 1954. 61 pp. Price \$1.25.

***How to Work With Your Board and Committees***, by Louis H. Blumenthal. Association Press, New York (Toronto, G. R. Welch Company), 1954. 64 pp. Price \$1.25.

***It Takes Time to Grow***, by Marguerite W. Brown. United Church of Canada, Toronto, 1953. 93 pp. Price \$1.25.

***Planning Your Home for Play***, by Albert A. Ostrow. Tupper and Love, Atlanta, 1954. 132 pp. Price \$3.50.

***Promoting Social Welfare Through Self-help and Co-operative Action in the United States***. American Association of Social Workers, 1 Park Ave., New York, 1954. 51 pp. Price \$1.00.

***Proposed Redevelopment of a Blighted Residential Area and Construction of Low Rental Housing***. Report submitted to the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal by the Advisory Committee on Slum Clearance and Low-rental Housing, Montreal, 1954. 52 pp. Available free from Room 207, City Hall, Montreal.

***Psychological First Aid in Community Disasters***. American Psychiatric Association, Committee on Civil Defense, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C., 1954. 32 pp. Price 35 cents.

***The Social Welfare Forum, 1954***. Official Proceedings, 81st Annual Meeting, National Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 9-14, 1954. Columbia University Press, New York (Toronto: Oxford University Press), 1954. 267 pp. Price \$5.25.

United Nations. ***Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies***. Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, and Periodica Inc., 5112 Ave Papineau, Montreal, 1954. 157 pp. Price \$1.75.

United Nations. ***Comparative Survey on Juvenile Delinquency. Part V, Middle East***. Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1953. 80 pp. Price 50 cents.

***The Uprooted; Children in Need of Foster Care***, by Citizens' Committee on Children of New York City Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, 1954. 24 pp.

***Social Service Index Manual***. The Social Service Index of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies has compiled a manual of information about practice, principles and procedures, for its operating staff, committee and Board of Governors. One copy is available on loan for a period of three weeks on application to the organization, whose address is 1040 Atwater Avenue, Montreal 6.



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